BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,155—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 9 p.m.				
23rd Apl.	ORIENTAL	5881	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5881	HIMALAYA	6393
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
18th "	ORIENTAL	5881	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st March, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Steamers.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES received or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4359	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.
NERA	5,676	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregori	16th June 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel to sail on or about the 29th April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. 1904
* SILESIA	L. de Stabil	5,188	24th Apr "
* † TRIESTE	E. Mocenni	5,095	21st May "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes On all reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VERONESA	.....	4,351	27th Apr. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Suesser House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY 22nd April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 25th April, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th April, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Koweit and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st April, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY,

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th May, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 3rd May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,940 tons, on or about 21st April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Bombay, 19th April, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th May 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	18th June 1904.
LEVANZO	5,000	.....	13th July 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 530	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 595	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 515; 2nd Class, Rs. 325, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 17.

THIS IS NOT A WAR
THEN
NO USE OF WAITING?

We will give Rs. 2,000 FIRST PRIZE with a view to increase the popularity of our English manufactured goods in this Country.

Total Rs. 5,000

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles :—

	Rs.	As
SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS	1	8
QUEEN CHAIN	1	8
LADY'S NECK CHAIN	2	0
ENGLISH LEVER ROUND TIME-PIECE	3	8
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)		
ENGLISH LEVER SQUARE TIME-PIECE	4	8
(WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)		
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH	7	8
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)		

ENORMOUS SAVING.

WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their cheapness but for their durability and reliable timekeeping for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of mainspring, oiling, &c., &c., also we will pay the Postage when sent to us for Repairs.

PRIZE TICKETS issued free of cost up to 7th May, 1904, and the DRAWING will be held on the 14th May, 1904, on the "Art Union Principle" in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
1 Prize	Cash	2,000
1 Do.	"	250
1 Do.	"	100
20 Prizes	" Rs. 10 each	200
300 Do.	" " 5 "	2,500
323 Prizes		Rs. 5,000

N.B.—Out-Station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System

And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
OF THE APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS,
AND DINNERS,

are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

P. & O. PASSENGERS KNOW AND APPRECIATE

CATTO'S WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS, AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA | MONGINI BROS. | W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. COOMRIGAR. | J. F. KUTHOKE. | D. D. BARIA.

ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

ITHACA CLOCKS
WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—

"MULETA" Principes
4⅞ inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4⅞ inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4⅞ inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
4, BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

DEALERS IN
ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES,
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
CAVIAR RUSSIAN BLACK
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins,
Do. MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE,
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

GREAT BOXING CONTESTS,

FRIDAY, 22nd APRIL, 1904.

SIX CONTESTS PROGRAMMED.

Two Special Contests of Ten Rounds EACH FOR Rs. 250 A SIDE! in which

Seaman H. Wharton, H.M.S. Perseus, will box 10 rounds against Pte. "Darkey" Jones, The Welsh.

Both the light weights have earned distinction JONES in South Africa; WHARTON in England and the East.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

Six Round Contests.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Pte. TYLER vs. Pte. WALKER.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Lce.-Corpl. JONES vs. Pte. DAVIES.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Pte. CULLIS vs. Pte. LEWIS.

Ten Round Contests.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Pte. KEELEY vs. Seaman STRATTON,
Pte. LLEWELLYN vs. Seaman RUSSEL,

The Fight of the Evening.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Pte. DARKEY JONES vs. Seaman WHARTON,

TEN ROUNDS FOR Rs. 250 A SIDE.

Three Rounds Exhibition Spar.

Pte. FARRAN vs. BURNELLO.

TWO LOCAL AMATEURS will also box three rounds ! ! !

ADMISSION :—

Stage Seats	Rs 5
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Boxes	„ 4
Other Seats	„ 2

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half-price.

Boxing 9-30 p.m. Sharp.

Plan at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

Tickets also from Messrs. Green and Co. Apollo Bunder, and Watson's Esplanade Hotel.

WE have THIS DAY APPOINTED Messrs. NANSEE KHAIRAZ & Co., Khoja Mohla, Mandvie, and I. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, TO SELL KEROSINE OIL in Bulk, in Tins and in Cases of the Standard Oil Company of New York.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.
C. F. MEYER,
Attorney.

Bombay, April 16th, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUMMARY SUIT NO. 633 OF 1903.

SHAPURJI PESTONJI of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, a Share-broker, residing at Thakoredwar, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

VS.

MANECKSHAW PESTONJI of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Mazagaon, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property date the 14th day of April, 1904, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION all the right, title and interest of the abovenamed defendant in the following properties at the instance of the abovenamed plaintiff.

PART I.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at or near Chimna Butcher stock in the Sub-district of Bhuleshwar in Division of Bombay, containing by a measurement 252 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Nos. 3073 and 3074 and in the books of the Collector of house assessment under No. 7 and bounded on the East by the said Chimna Butcher street, on the West by the Honourable Company's passage, on the North by the house of Buxunboy Nissa and on the South by the house of Shaik Bapoo Valad Lall mahomed.

PART II.

All that piece or parcel of land or cart of cocoanut and other trees growing thereon called or known by the name of Vasam Agarvo, consisting of two wheels together with the messuages or dwelling houses and other building standing thereon, situate lying and being at Mahim woods in the Island of Bombay, fronting the Public Passage leading to the Dadar Railway Station on the North side thereof in the registration subdistrict of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 4,933 square yards or thereabouts, assessed in the books of the assessor of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 374-1154 and 1158 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under No. 4586, New Survey No. 1846 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North partly by the Cart of the late Khiss Da Charga and partly by a passage, on or towards the South by the public passage, on or towards the East by the Cart of one Chandroo, and on or towards the West partly by the Cart of Narayen Ramchand and partly by a passage.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 23rd day of May, 1904, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated, this 16th day of April, 1904.

E. WILKIN,
Assistant Commissioner.

THERE will be an AUCTION, on the 22nd APRIL, in the Compounds of JOHN'S and AGRA MILLS to dispose of:—FLY DROPPINGS, &c., and various sorts of unserviceable Stores.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 289 of 1903.

MADHAVJI NARSI ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

MAHARAJ SHRI GOPAL LALJI KALIANRAIJI, of Mathura and JAMNABAI, widow of TRIGUN NATHJI ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following property, viz:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Bandra, Road or the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar in the Island of Bombay in the registration district of Bombay, bearing Collector of Land Revenue New Number 1681, and New Survey No. B 7361, and containing by a measurement 2 5 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Khimji Giridhar, on or towards the West by the property of the late Jagannath Shankershet, on or towards the North by the Public Road, on or towards the South by vacant land, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3305, and Street Number 13.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. DINSHAW D. ROMER, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated, the 29th day of February, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOOKS ON FREEMASONRY.

READY SHORTLY.

	Rs. a.
A CONCISE HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY. By Robert Freke Gould, Past Senior Grand Deacon of England. Orders now registered.	9 3.
THE COMPLETE WORKINGS OF CRAFT FREEMASONRY. Being a practical guide to the Three Degrees in Blue Masonry	4 8
THE ETIQUETTE OF FREEMASONRY. A Handbook for the Brethren. By an old Past Master	4 8
MANUAL of FREEMASONRY. By Richard Carlyle	2 10
THE TEXT BOOK of FREEMASONRY. By a Member of the Craft	3 12

VEST POCKET MANUALS.

Rs. 4-8 each.

THE LECTURES OF THE THREE DEGREES IN CRAFT MASONRY.

THE PERFECT CEREMONIES,

Mask Master Mason.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given in the

NEW CONVENT SCHOOL, WODEHOUSE ROAD,

ON TUESDAY, 26TH APRIL, at 6 P. M.

BAND of ST. MARY'S COLLEGE in Attendance.

Rs. 2 and Re. 1 a Ticket.

THE SAME PERFORMANCE will be held

ON SATURDAY, 23RD APRIL, at 4 P. M

For Children 8 As. a Ticket.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 42 of 1903.

HORMUSJI BOMANJI KHAN of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, at present residing at Leipsig in Germany by his constituted Attorney ARDESHIR EDALJI DALAL of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

VERSUS

(1). JOSHI SHIVSHANKER GOPALJEE, and

(2). KAIKHOSRU BURJORJEE CHOKSEY .. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of January, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the plaintiff and of the Defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the Messuages, Buildings, Farm, Gardens, Plantations, Wells, Water-courses, grafted Mango Trees, common Mango Trees, Cocoanut Trees and all other kinds of trees and shrubs standing thereon and the "Varkas" land appertaining to the same, situate in the Khoti Village of Malad, Turf Malad, Taluka and sub-district of Bandora in the District of Thanna, containing by admeasurement sixty acres or thereabouts and consisting of three fields called or known as Ohaiya, Pahodi and Hap respectively and bearing Dhape numbers 82, 86 and 89 respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Manchershah F. Vakil, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 2 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated, this 20th day of February, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October.

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Multan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP. Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS (for sums not exceeding £5) 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
2 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10. are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 3 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 52 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 13 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.—For Impure and Vitiated Blood, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, old Sores, unsightly Eruptions. Our Preparation will be found invaluable. Per bot. Re. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit. From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEST AND CO., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission, Agents undertake the following work:—Stevedoring, Tea Agencies, Procuring and Supplying of Good Materials and Provisions of all kinds. House and Land Agencies.

MAHABLESHWAR.—Mount Serene TO LET. Commanding view, Healthiest Locality, best building with tiled floor, excellent Furniture and complete. Apply to J. W. D'SOUZA, House Agent, The Club, Mahableshwar.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, have recently added to their Staff a Specialist in Portraiture from one of the best Studios in London to produce thoroughly Artistic Portraits and true likenesses in their new Studio which can hardly be equalled and certainly not surpassed in India, if even in Europe. A trial sitting or a visit will confirm these Statements.

ADAM'S "NATTI" quarter plate Hand Camera with Ross Symmetric Anastigmat. The smallest and most self-contained Camera made. Original price eleven guineas. What offers. Apply EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bijapur.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS.—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS, ready laid from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI, at very Moderate Rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to Their Excellencies The Governor and the Commander-in-Chief.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

TO BE LET.—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS, House No. 22-24, above the Mercantile Bank, Rampart Row, Fort. For particulars apply to Mr. RATANSHAW DADABHAI, care of Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co, Opposite to Old Docks, Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

FIRST-CLASS Hamburg Firm WANTS CONNECTION with Exporters of Indian Products, especially Oil-Seeds, Oil-Cakes, etc. etc. Advertisers will buy for their own account and only require connection with reliable first-class Shippers. Please address "H. G. 2591," care of RUDOLF MOSSE, Hamburg.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

COAX THE LIVER, don't drive it; hard purgatives harm more than they help; move the Bowels by gentle means; get a Remedy that will regulate the Liver and that Remedy is FOTHERGILL'S MADJNAL Rs. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, Bombay Presidency. THE ORIGINAL FIRM supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Caste Goanese and Mohammedan Servants, Cooks, Butlers, Ayahs and Nurses etc., for the Mofussil and abroad. Only A-1 and healthy Servants recommended after exhaustive enquiries into their antecedents. Patronized by the Army, Navy, leading Clubs, Fee Rs. 4 each. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1873.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 150° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a DROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

TROPICAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Cleansing Cooling, Invigorating. For renewing and restoring the Hair, promoting the Growth. Per bottle Rs. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and YOUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a trying man's Gold Drop!

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ... £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombasa
Jeswar Polna,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 19,00,000

OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED ...	...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ...	...	„ 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	...	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,01,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank carries out purchase and sale of Government Securities, Shares and Stocks, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Frcs. 1,50,000,000, (£3,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, whereby travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ...	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ...	„ 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ...	400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARIS BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Re. 1.

DANCING ACADEMY AND FENCING SCHOOL.

Apollo Chambers.

MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR, assisted by Miss Annie Sherar, teaches Stage and Ball Room Dancing by a method which enables Adults and Children to make rapid progress. For Terms apply

MLLE. DAGMAR,
At the above Address.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

F. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS

OF POONA AND CABRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and Q.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 20), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

H

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 1, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. the stock-in-trade of the late Ismail Ludha, consisting of —

Pieces of silk, satin, gauze, brocade, damask, tapestry, plush, velvet, rolls of tapestry, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

By order of the Trustees to the estate of Essa Hajee Abubakar and Essa Hajee Abubakar and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Bank Street, Fort, near the Bombay Bank, on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant at 2 p.m., the following fancy goods, consisting of large quantity of various toys in boxes, flower vases, stands, mirror brackets, centre pieces, terra-cotta figures, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF 110 FULL-PRESSED BALIS KADI GINNED COTTON.

On FRIDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Godown of Chunda Ramjee Press by order of Parikh Chimanlal Mahjatram and on account and at the risk of Jiah Canjee Furbut and Co.

110 Full-pressed beles kadi ginned cotton selected and stamped by Shah Canjee Furbut and Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Pigon Road, Byculla behind, Messrs Kemp and Co, the valuable and handsome French-polished black-wood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, piano, bicycle, table and hanging lamps, pictures table ornaments, carpets, &c, the property of Surgeon Captain S RIBEIRO I. S. M. D.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th April, 1904.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and sundry goods, &c.

2 cases white mulls,
2 cases prints.
1 case coloured flannels.
6 cases white shirtings.

On account of the concerned—

A few rolls Linoleum floor cloth.
1 Gentleman bicycle.
2 cases damaged printed cottons.
1 case damaged white nainsook.
200 pieces damaged grey shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G.I.P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

On FRIDAY the, 29th April, 1904, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of table, chairs, settees, cupboard, crates, casks, clocks, time pieces, watches, lamps, matting, zinc lining, zinc scrap, rubber scrap, Steels files, packing case, leather scrap, cutting, Hamilton's school books, type writers, machine, cloth cuttings, paper scrap, doctors instruments, Tar stockholm, floor cloth, filters and sundry other stores, &c, &c.

A deposit of 10 per cent., will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the materials removed away within one month from the day of the sale, failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th April, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer in charge Bombay Arsenal, Messrs BENNETT and Co will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, near Woodehouse Bridge,

3 rows of huts consisting of 84 looms.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME AND VALUABLE HORSES AND CARRIAGES,

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

The property of a gentleman—

1 handsome strong English-built cabriolet by 'Windover,' nearly new, with very handsome strong iron grey arab horse and set of English harness.

1 handsome strong English-built victoria by J & W Croall Edinburgh, with a pair of very handsome strawberry grey Hungarian horses and set of double harness.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m, Messrs BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc.

The property of Mr M Vaz, Engineer, consisting of large dining table for 30 persons, drawing room sofas and chairs cabinet, sideboard, easychairs, hanging lamps, pieces of camp tables, bicycles, etc.

10 Books Bombay Gazetteer.
3 Books Bombay National History Society.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order,
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 bay arab quiet in harness.
1 gray pony quiet in harness and saddle,
1 bay Australian charger well trained in riding school paces in side saddle and hunt,
1 soda water waggon and a pair of large bullocks,

On SUNDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNEIT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Villa Toggenburg, Pali Hill Bandora, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved made to order household furniture glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, glass domes, sitting room sofas and chairs, large size cabinets, marble top dressing, and wash hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, one handsome sweet toned cottage piano by Soundy & Co. handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, gentleman bicycle, etc. etc. the property of D. N. BULINGER, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order by Wimbridge and Roberts, rich crockery and glass ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Persian carpets, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, large almirahs and gown presses, large iron bedsteads, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Hon. Mr. S. RESCH, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on the same day at 7 a.m.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 8 Marine Lines, next to the 53rd Bombay Rifles Officers Mess, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture of the latest design rich glass and crockery ware, best plated-ware, drawing room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, glass door almyras, large size drawing room cabinets, marble top dressing and washhand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs one handsome sweet toned cottage piano, handsome flower vass and table ornaments, brass and iron double bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc. the property of Captain B. R DAUNT, 121 Pioneers.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Club Road, Byculla, behind the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order by Robert and Wimbridge, glass and crockery ware by Treacher, best plated ware by Elkington Reed and Barton, drawing room sofas and chairs glass door almyrahs, drawing room cabinets, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, one handsome sweet-toned iron frame cottage piano, nearly new by Soundy and Co, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, English iron safe, Hink's and Ditmar's table and Hanging lamps, rich carpets babs paramboulators, Lady's bicycle, cows and bullocks, handsome strong rubber-tyred Rally cart with C spring one Austrian pony mare, sets of harness, &c. &c. the property of J. W. DRACUP, Esq. Magistrate.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

FOR SALE,

A small consignment of specially ordered out English pavement tiles, carpet of different patterns,

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th April, 1904.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. PATERSON BROWN, Secretary.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 18,

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 1-4	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£97 1-4	= do
2½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 1-2	= do
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 5-8	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	24 3-4	= +1-4
3 months hence	24 11-16	= +1-4
Spot in New York	53 1-2	= +3-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·13 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin	20·44 3-4	= — 3-16
New York Demand	4·87 3-8	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-8 per cent	= — 1-8
6 " " "	2 1-2 per cent	= — 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 per cent	= unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 per cent	= — 1-8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 1-4 per cent	= — 1-4
7 day market loans	1 7-8 per cent	= — 3-8

RUBBER—Para Rubber 47 1-2 Done.

WHEAT—Cld No. 1 30 1-2 A.-M. Sellers quiet.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 3,790,000.

RAPESEED—Yellow Cawnpore 32 1-8 A.-M. Sellers easier, Brown 29 3-4, A.-M. Sellers easier.

LINSEED—Linseed Bold, 31 1-4. A.-M. Done easier.

COFFEE—Coffee in New York, 7 1-8.

ARRIVALS.—Steamers Sapphire and Morocco.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000. Spot 7·96 — 10, Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-16, Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 9,000. Arrivals closed easier.

April-May	May-June.	June-July
7·53 —19	7·59 —19	7·46 —20
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7·13 —19	7·19 —17	6·55 —6
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·26 —5	6·18 —4	6·16 —4

Receipts at U. S. Ports	10,000
Do. last year	12,000
Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Do. do Continent	Nil

In New York—

Spot	14·90—40
Futures, month of July	13·92—10
Do. do. December	11 45—21

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 1-8 —7-16
Futures, month of July	14·19 —56
Do. do. Oct.	11·45 —26
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 18th April, 1904 :—

Cotton	17,675 bales.
Wheat	29,312 cwts.
Linseed	18,867 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	18,748 "
Gingellyseed	3,312 "
Poppyseed	8,613 "
Groundnuts	19 "
Castorseed	5,598 "
Rice	29,838 "
Myrabolams	4,131 "
Cottonseed	9,369 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	3,433 "
Jowari	6,833 "
Maize	786 "

BOMBAY, APRIL 19.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 3 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 7-32d.

Do.	6	do	do	1s. 4 11-32d.	
French Francs	8	do	do	170 1-4	
Marks	8	do	do	138 1-2	
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	125	
Shanghai	30	do	do	172	
Japan	30	do	do	146	

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 98-3
1st Settlement 2nd May	" 98-2
Money Market.—Tone quiet.	

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 14th April			3½ per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do	10th Mar. 5	do
Bank of Bengal	do	14th April 5	do
Bank of Madras	do	22nd Jan. 7	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone easier		Rs.	a. p.
Ready		5	3 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet,			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.		4	13 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.		5	6 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready		5	7 0
Poppyseed.—Tone dull.			
Ready		5	6 0
Castorseed—Tone dull.			
Ready		19	8 0

Gingellyseed.—Tone dull nothing doing. Prices nominal.

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi, 91 per cent	Rs. 20-8
Club, No. 1	Rs. 19 0
Hard Red	Rs. 24-0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	5,000
Imports sales	28,000

April-May	May-June.	June-July.
7·51 —2	7·48 —2	7·45 —1
July.-Aug.	Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct
7·11 —2	7·17 —2	6·53 —2
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·24 —2	6·16 —2	6·14 —2

COTTON.—The fall in Americans advised this morning has had little effect on our market. Prices are Rs. 1 to 2 lower and the tone remains dull.

SHARES,

Bank of Bombay	Rs. 1,287-8
Port Cannings	" 400-0
Maneckjee Petit Mills	" 1,915-0

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

			Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (By.terms)			250	236	229	April 25.
Bengals (M.-G.) (By.terms)			256	244	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...	...	256	244	...	"
Oomrawatee (descriptions)		M.-G.	258	252	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...		250	242	"
Jalgaum	do.	...	...	251	243	"
Khandwa	do.	...	...	253	...	"
Khangaum fair staple (M.-G)			260	253		
Karanja	do.	do.				
Akola	do.	do.				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)			267	260	...	
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...		271	264	...	
Broach (M.-G.)	...		323	316	...	
Do.	(M.G.)	...	328	318	...	Ready
Bhownugger (M G.)		...	279	269	...	April 25
Do.	H.G.)	...	276	266	...	May 25
Mutia (M. G.)	...	...	260	250	...	April 25
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	...	...	288	May 25
Western	...	...	...	...	269	"
Bhownugger (H G)		...	275	265	...	April 25
Do.	(H G)	...	272	262	...	May 25
Dhollera M.-G.		...	281	271	...	April 24
Do	H-G	...	278	268	...	do 25

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PATELL—April 19, at Chumbala Hill, Bombay, Rutonbai, wife of Jehangir Rustomji Merwanji Patell, Solicitor, Funeral will take place this morning (Wednesday).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FLEMING—April 11, at Bolarum, Deccan, the wife of Capt A N Fleming, M B, I M S, 20th Deccan Horse, of a son.

McVEAN—April 9, at Hotel Cecil, Simla, the wife of Captain D A D McVean, D S O 45th Rattray's Sikhs, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CAYLEY—LARGE—April 14, at Holy Trinity, Church, Yercaud, by the Rev J F Spencer, Bernard Cayley, fourth son of the late Deputy Surgeon-General Henry Cayley, Bengal ervice- retired, to Gertrude Mary Patti, only daughter of J C Large, of The Cascades, Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills.

DEATHS.

ACHARD—April 10, at Menanteddy, North-Malabar of malarial fever, and heart failure Iris Vivian, eldest son of Mary Achard, aged 28 years and 6 months.

NUNNERLEY—April 14, at "Brixton Villa," Residency Road, Bangalore, Cecilia the wife of the late Capt W J Nunnerley, aged 73 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 40 m. Sun sets, 6h. 18 m., High water, 1·25 m., 2·15a Low water, 7·30 m. 8·3a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Vacation sitting, Insolvency Court.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Mr. V. T. Selston has reported to the police the theft of a bicycle of the value of Rs. 200 from his residence at Apollo Bunder, on Monday.

AN HONORARY PARSEE MAGISTRATE.—Mr. Dorabjee Lohar, manager of the Darjeeling branch of Messrs. J. F. Madon, merchants of Calcutta, has been appointed by Government an honorary magistrate at Darjeeling.

THE NEXT JAIN CONFERENCE.—The next Jain Conference meets at Baroda, and Rs. 8,000 have already been subscribed to its fund. The president of the Conference will be a well-known Bombay citizen, Mr. Virchand Dipchand, C. I. E., merchant and millowner.

BAI MOTLIBAI AND PETIT HOSPITALS.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, M.D., I.M.S., Physician in charge Bai Motlibai and Sir D. M. Petit Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the donation of rupees one thousand and three hundred from the Trustees of Nasarwanjee Jehangirjee Wadia Charity Fund, for the purchase of modern aseptic furniture for the Bai Motlibai Hospital.

MATHERAN NOTES.—A correspondent writes: The weather here is getting more and more delightful, and visitors are coming up in increasing numbers. The new Superintendent seems to be a very worthy gentleman, and has already made himself popular. The work of the new railway up the hill has commenced, and is expected to be completed in 1905. The Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital is affording good medical relief to the poorer classes of sufferers among whom it is getting more into favour.

A STOLEN NOSE-RING.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Walker again charged Shaik Mahomad Shaik Baila, with chats as a servant of a gold nose-ring set with diamonds and pearls of the value of Rs. 3,000 the property of his master Mr. Mir Aun Ali, barrister-at-law. The facts of the case have been reported. The accused admitted having stolen the nose-ring from a drawer in his master's room and concealed it under a wooden box in the store-room. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION :—A meeting of the members of this Association was held in the rooms of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Mechanics' Institute, Parel, on Saturday, when the last year's report was read and adopted, and a new managing committee was appointed for the ensuing year. Mr. Nusurwanjee K. Mehta of the Indian Mills was appointed President in the place of Mr. D. Smith of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas who is proceeding to England on leave. At the conclusion of the proceedings an address was presented to Mr. Smith who suitably thanked the members. After the usual garlanding the meeting concluded.

MUSIC AT MESSRS. W. B. GREEN AND CO.—By kind permission of Captain Bayley the Band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Frellils, Band Master, commencing at 7 p.m. to-day :—

March	Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still	Campbell.
Overture	Laureti	Rossini.
Valse	Baganza	Godfray.
Selection	Songs	Leslie Stuart.
Spanish Serenade	La Paloma	Iglesias.
Selection	The Earl and the Girl	Monckton.
Cake Walk	A Coon But	Coates.

FOUND DROWNED.—The dead body of a Hindu woman, name unknown, was found floating on the surface of the water in Banganga Tank, Walkeshwar, on Monday, by a Hindu merchant. The police were informed and they had the body removed from the tank. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was dressed in a sari and cholie and had two gold earrings and a silver ring on it. The deceased appeared to be a Bania of about twenty-five years of age. Information was circulated through out the town but no one came forward to identify the body. At an inquest held by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, yesterday, the jury returned an open verdict.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per s. s. Somali will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. Oceanien will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 11-30 a.m. tomorrow. Letters, etc for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of March there were 44 horses, 159 bullocks, and 15 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of March 43 horses, 110 bullocks, 2 cows, 4 buffaloes, 2 cats and 32 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 44 horses, 132 bullocks, 3 cows, 1 mule and 21 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 1 case among horses, 2 cases among bullocks, 1 case among cat, 1 case among buffaloes, and 7 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following of animals were treated as out patients during the month :—3 Horses, 1 cow, 32 dogs, 1 kid 1 monkey, 1 cook, 1 cockatoo and 12 parrots

HONOURING A DEPUTY COLLECTOR.—There was a public gathering of the various communities of Bulsar on Monday, at the Bulsar Main School writes a correspondent, in honour of Mr. Sorabji R. Master, District Deputy Collector who is going to the Broach District. Sheth Vasanji Pragji presided. The Main School premises which had been nicely decorated were crowded. A number of speeches were made in eulogy of Mr. Sorabji's services during famine and plague, Mr. Jamshedji H. Pardiwalla gave an interesting sketch of Mr. Sorabji's career and thanked him for the services he rendered to the people of Bulsar Taluka during the hard and difficult times they had passed through. Mr. Sorabji in a brief reply thanked the meeting. After light refreshments were served, the gathering dispersed.

A TRAM-CAR EPISODE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, the charges of abuse and insult preferred by Hormasji N. Sahar against tram conductor No. 121, Madhav Gopal, came on for hearing. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant. On the 7th instant complainant was travelling in a yellow tram-car from Bori Bunder to Grant Road. At Kalbadevi seeing a Parsi lady desirous of entering the car, he told the driver to stop, which the man did not do, nor did he give him his number when it was asked him. Accused then came up, and in the presence of some ladies, made use of abusive and insulting words towards the complainant, which were likely to provoke a breach of the peace. The hearing was adjourned.

VIOLENT MARWARIS.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, two Marwaris named Santokchand Dhulajl and Premchand Dhulajl were charged with assaulting Narain Parpia a grain-dealer with a stick on the 7th instant. Mr. Godinho, pleader defended the accused. Complainant went to accused's shop at Colaba and asked him for a drink of water. Accused thereupon were alleged to have abused him, and given him blows with their clenched fists. The first accused got a stick and struck complainant with it on the arm and back. The second accused was discharged, while the first accused was allowed, on the application of Mr. Godinho, to compound the case, on his expressing regret for what had occurred, paying Rs. 20 to the complainant as compensation, and undertaking to withdraw the cross-case filed against him.

ILLICIT SALE OF COCAINE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur Inspector Cooverji Darasha, of the Abkari Department charged Shunker Behari, a Purdesee sweetmeat seller and his wife Ramkhali with selling cocaine without a license from the Collector, Abkari. The evidence showed that the accused on Sunday last sold cocaine worth two rupees to an Abkari peon. Acting on this information, the Abkari Inspector sent the same peon with marked two rupees to the accused's shop at Ghorupdeo to buy cocaine. The first accused sold the drug while it was alleged the second accused received the money. The Abkari Inspector with Mr. Dias then raided the shop and arrested the accused. On the place being searched forty bottles of cocaine and the marked money were found. The first accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 125, and the second accused was discharged.

ANOTHER COCAINE PROSECUTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan prosecuted Hari Bisheshwar, a milkman for selling cocaine, on Sunday, in 1st Carpenters Street, Nul Bazar, without a license. After the sale, when the Abkari Department and police people came up accused attempted to run away, but he was secured, and taken in custody. On searching the accused's person some more cocaine was found concealed in his waist band, while a further quantity was discovered from his umbrella. The defence was that the prosecution was a concoction, got up against the accused out of the malice and spite of one the witnesses bore to him Inspector Sullivan informed the Magistrate that he was in possession of ample evidence to prove the accused to be a habitual seller of cocaine. Bhero Gurdin who was called for the defence, said, on a search some money and cocaine were found in the accused's bedding. Accused was convicted and sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs 75.

A TABUT-DAY INCIDENT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Stanford charged Abdula Haji Husen, aged 24, keeper of a fire-wood depot in Chimna Butcher Street, with stabbing with a knife Jivanji Nathubhoy, a Borah aged 35, on Tabut-day the 28th March last, so as to cause his death of the injuries. Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, defended the accused. Yusufali Rehmanji, a Borah shop-keeper, said deceased was his brother-in law, and he identified his dead body in the Jamshedji Jijibhoy Hospital. Pandu Yesu, a wood-cutter, who was in the service of the accused on the Tabut-day and one day before it, said at about 1-30 p.m. accused was sharpening a pencil with a large-bladed knife in the depot, when the deceased came running towards the depot, and was going towards the rear, when the accused followed him, and stabbed him in the neck with the knife.—Other evidence was taken, which was practically the same as that tendered in the inquiry before the Coronar; the hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT MATOONGA.—Marooti Maccaji, a Hindu, was yesterday morning found lying near a brick factory at Matoonga, suffering from serious internal injuries. He was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination the hospital authorities pronounced it to be a serious case and thought it advisable to have the dying deposition of the man recorded by a Magistrate. Accordingly Mr. F. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, was communicated with and he proceeded to the hospital at noon and recorded the deposition. Marooti in his deposition stated that he resided near a brick factory at Matoonga. He knew one Ganoo Tookaram who also resided there. On Monday night at about 10 o'clock Ganoo came to a wood depot, where the deponent worked, and wanted to buy some fuel. As the deponent refused to give him the fuel an altercation took place between them when Ganoo gave him one blow with his clenched fist on his abdomen and two more on his liver. After assaulting him Ganoo ran away. The deponent felt giddy and lay down there the whole night. Yesterday morning he was removed by the police in a reckla to the J. J. Hospital. There was no ill-feeling between him and Ganoo.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE INDIAN HOTELS COMPANY LIMITED.

The third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Mr. R. D. Tata presiding. The annual report of directors and the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account up to 31st December 1903 were adopted. The appointment made by the board, of Messrs. R. D. Tata and L. G. Fraser as directors was confirmed, and the retiring director Mr. D. J. Tata was re-elected. Messrs. Hormusji Eculji Dawur and Manockji Hormusji Dawur were elected auditors for the current year. A vote of thanks having been tendered to the chairman, the meeting was dissolved.

THE BOMBAY UNITED BUILDING COMPANY.

The third ordinary general meeting of the above company was held at 3-15 p. m. yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, Victoria Buildings Fort, Mr. Ardeshir Framjee presiding. The annual report of directors and the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account up to 31st December 1903 were adopted. It was resolved that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share be declared for the past year and that the same should be made payable on and after the 1st May 1904 and that the balance of profits left after such payment of dividend i. e. Rs. 600-0-11 be carried to the next year's account. The retiring director Mr Ardesir Framjee was re-elected. Messrs. Hormusji Eculji Dawur and Manockji Hormusji Dawur were elected auditors for the current year; A vote of thank having been tendered to the chairman, the meeting was dissolved.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 19.

Tuesday.—The barometric changes have been generally slight and unimportant but the barometer has fallen briskly in Baluchistan and Upper Sind and the depression in that locality is better defined to-day while on the other hand the barometer has risen briskly in the north east and pressure is highest in the Assam Valley. The only other change of importance is a fall of the Barometer in Burma. The winds are nearly normal as regards direction and velocity. The mean temperature has fallen somewhat over the south of the peninsula. But has generally risen elsewhere. The mean temperature exceeds the normal over the Punjab, Indus valley and east peninsula but heat is less than usual elsewhere. The highest maximum reported is 113 at Jacobabad. A few scattered showers have fallen in northeast India and the South Peninsula the largest amounts reported being 3 inches at Charaponjee and 1 inch at Silchar. The weather generally will be unchanged but the depression in the northwest is growing deeper and pressure differences are large over Punjab so that squally winds and less settled weather are probable in north west. A few scattered showers will probably be received over north east India and the south peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 19TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been almost steady or has changed slightly over the whole area. The barometer is in moderate defect of normal in Sind, the Punjab and the United Provinces, and in moderate excess along the Coast from Cochin to Veraval. Elsewhere it is fairly normal.

Winds are easterly at Mormugao, Karwar, Cochin, Hyderabad, and Raipur, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Poona, Karachi and Bhuj.

Temperature.—The greatest variations from normal are :—Maximum 5° in defect at Mormugao and Veraval and minimum 8° in excess at Ajmer and 5° to 6° in defect at Bombay, Poona, Mormugao, Bijapur, Akola, Raipur, Cawnpore and Hoshangabad. The maximum varied from 113° at Jacobabad to 82° at Veraval and the minimum from 81° at Negapatam to 63° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Colombo, Bombay, Surat, Masulipatam and Karachi.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather is fine and settled, but rather cool for this time of the year over nearly the whole country.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE OFFICIATING VICEROY.

REFERRING to Lord Ampthill's last speech to the Madras Council, the "Rast Goftar" says :—Lord Ampthill's speech in bidding farewell to his Council, last week, was as modest as one could expect from him under the circumstances. He acknowledged that he was to be called away to a post of greater responsibility, heavier anxiety, and more arduous work than that which he had to do in Madras, but he did not think that, unless any unforeseen event occurred, he would have to do more than play the part "of a ship's officer, who, for a short watch, has to keep the vessel on the course which has already been marked out until the commander resumes control of the helm, and the direction of navigation." He prayed "that no sudden storms would arise, and no unseen obstacles drift across the course to put his inexperienced seamanship to trial." In that prayer, the whole country joins. But at the same time it is not without confidence that should something untoward happen, they will find in Lord Ampthill the man for the post. His own record at Madras justifies that confidence not to mention his training under Mr. Chamberlain, and the inspiring example of Lord Curzon himself, to which he referred in such an appreciative tone the other day.

A PLAGUE NURSE.

The "Voice of India" says :—Miss. Winscom, of the Modikhana Plague Hospital, is reported to have caught the disease and succumbed to it. It was probably the over-straining of the nerves that made her give way; in her normal state of health Nurse Winscom might have resisted. She appears to have laid down her life after much good work exceedingly well done. What a cheerful presence and a pair of skilful hands can do in the nursing of plague patients will be best seen in the work done by devoted nurses like Miss Winscom.

THE FIGHTING AT TUNA.

Reviewing the opinions of the Indian Press regarding the fighting at Tuna, the "Gujerati" remarks :—As we had expected, Mr. Brodrick has come forward with a justification of the tragedy at Tuna. "Unless our troops had used their arms," observed the Secretary of State for India, "the whole force would have been annihilated." Where is the evidence in support of this assumption? The incidents of the tragedy show beyond the pale of any doubt that Mr. Brodrick's supposition is not at all well founded. Besides it is not shown why it was necessary to kill more than seven hundred Tibetans. The whole tragedy did not take more than ten minutes. Colonel Younghusband could not have been ignorant of the old and antiquated arms possessed by the Tibetans and of the immense superiority of the arms carried by his own men. Was it necessary to bring the mountain battery into action with such dreadful results to the Tibetans when they were retreating? The Liberal party were ready to raise in Parliament the question of the responsibility of excessive bloodshed. But now that the "peaceful" Mission has reached its destination at Gyangse on the 11th inst., Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Sir H. Fowler seem to have been satisfied and withdrawn their opposition.

THE NEW BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Noticing the first meeting of the new Bombay Corporation, the "Gujarati" states :—The first meeting of the new Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday last in the Council Hall of the Municipal Office. The first business transacted at the meeting was the election of the president for the ensuing year. The Hon. Mr. Mehta proposed that Mr Macdonald be elected President and in doing so pointed out with what tact, ability and knowledge the latter had discharged his presidential duties during the last four months. The proposal was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla and supported by Mr. Dinshaw Wacha and Sir Bhalchandra, all of whom spoke in terms of high commendation about Mr. Macdonald's qualifications for the presidential post. Mr. Macdonald in thanking his colleagues for the honour done him, appealed to some of them to cut short their long-winded speeches and warned the refractory—fortunately there are not more than two or three belonging to this category—against the unwisdom of questioning the rulings of the president. We hope those to wh

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1904.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

THE Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province has just issued his first Administration Report. It deals with the period from the inauguration of the province to the end of the official year 1903. The Chief Commissioner describes the territory as in form an irregular strip of country lying north by east and south by west, the tract of country north of Baluchistan lying between the Indus and the Durand boundary line with Afghanistan, an area of rather under forty thousand square miles. One-third of the area consists of settled districts, the remainder occupied by trans-frontier tribes, the majority of whom are in receipt of allowances in return for definite services. They are, we are informed, restrained from committing offences in British districts or protectorates, but so long as they refrain from offences of this nature and observe the conditions of their allowances, no concern is taken with their actual internal affairs. This is a very convenient arrangement, both for us and for them. But it does not make very much towards their moral or intellectual advancement, a fact which will one day bring about a change. At present the constitution of the people is mainly tribal and in no place is to be found such an absolute tribal authority as is vested in the Baluch Tumandars, but every tribe has its maliks or recognised chiefs, though these may vary in number from tribal chiefs like the Mehtar of Chitral and the Nawabs of Dir and Nawagai to tribal jirgas or representative councils, amounting in some cases to very large numbers, and difficult in proportion to deal with. The inauguration of the province, as is recorded, found the Mahsuds under blockade for a long series of offences. It was a blockade, which will long be remembered, as it sought to starve them into submission, by confining them to their own territory, which afforded them very much more support than they required. But it would not do to say that in the report. It is more ambiguously stated. "A merely passive blockade having failed to achieve its object, active retaliatory measures were taken and columns despatched into the Mahsud country." They would not starve so they were hammered into making the required reparation. The next expedition is described as "measures for the purification of the Bannu and Kohat borders." Another picnic to the Sherani border was inaugurated, but it was found that the cause was personal rather than tribal and we were saved the expense.

Efforts for the moral and religious welfare of the people are being made, and it is shown that the prevailing tendency is for the old private and religious schools to be superseded by those under the management of Government or the Missionary Societies. It is accounted a favourable sign of the growth of more liberal ideas that the people prefer the systematic curriculum of the new schools to the practice of teaching by rote, in a foreign language, religious books which the child was hardly expected to understand. Moreover the increase in Government schools is more than proportionate to the decrease in private indigenous establishments, while the Mission Schools continue to maintain their high standard, both educational and moral. "Up to the point where the education of men beyond their station becomes a source of discontent, a condition from which this province stands in little danger at present," writes the compiler of the report, "the presence of a class whose minds have been trained on European lines is invaluable in the war against fanaticism and crime." The new province is in the See of Lahore and the Presbytery of the United Provinces. But though there are four or five Anglican chaplains, no Presbyterian chaplain is permanently stationed within the province. The Roman Catholic Church is as strongly represented as the English. The Church Missionary Society has few stations, the Zenana Missionary Society two, and there are three Church of England Mission Schools. But there is room for more. The number of schools and scholars steadily rises and the Director of Public Instruction records a marked advance in female education. In Secondary Schools, he is of opinion that there has been a gradual improvement in the method of teaching and the character of instruction and no explanation can at present be offered unless it be that the standard required has risen. The number of middle schools is found to have nominally decreased. Five were raised to the higher standard and four new ones were opened, so that there is no real falling off. A decrease in the number of private schools is not regarded as a matter for regret, as the education afforded by them was confined to the teaching of religious books by rote and the growth of public institutions at their expense is quoted as an illustration of the growing desire for a more liberal education. The requirements of the Education Department were met as far as the very limited means at their disposal and other urgent demands on their resources allow by District Boards, but the net expenditure still falls short of the minimum demandable by Government for educational purposes in all districts.

One section of the report gravely records that the carrying into effect of the Viceroy's policy in the constitution of the province was, as is usual in the case of changes, anticipated by the people of the frontier with much apprehension, due to the deliberate fabrication and circulation of false stories as to the intentions of Government. At the same time the death of the Amir gave birth to unrest and excitement along the border. This, we read, was followed by a curious wave of fanatical disquiet which stretched from Boner to Waziristan and which owed its origin apparently to a variety of causes—to a belief in the ultra-religious attitude of the new Amir, to the obvious influence of the Adda Mulla at Kabul to the general fanatical preaching and to misunderstanding of the object of the construction of the Thal-Kohat Railway. The Mahsud blockade dragged on, writes the compiler, and in the Largha Sherani country the murder of the Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge seemed to forebode a storm. It was generally believed that the Nauroz of 1902 was to witness many momentous issues from the overthrow of Habibulla Khan to the unanimous rising of the tribes. But so much was added to the tale of unfulfilled prophecy; none of these events came off. The Dir, Swat and Chitral Agency had a narrow escape of disorder owing to the preaching of two religious pretenders. The one thing wanting was a leader of the jehad, but none was forthcomimg. In the Khyber, the behaviour of the tribes was generally good, the only flagrant exceptions being the case of some Zakka Khels, who fired on the road the Sepah of Thu Ilm Gudur who were found to have been concerned in one of the raids in the Peshawar district. The most notable feature of the year is held to have been the activity of Afghan intrigue among the Afridis and the efforts made to detach their allegiance by the vivolently anti-British Mulla of Adda, the Aka Khel preacher Mulla Said Akbar, the Sartip of Dakka and the ex-Afridi Malik, Khawas Khan. His attempt to raise an Afridi brigade for service in Afghanistan and the Amir's repudiation of the promises made by his self-constituted agent led to the permanent disgrace of Khawas Khan among them and the position of the British Government with the tribe was strengthened.

THE SOMALI MULLAH.

FOR nearly four years we have been chasing the so-called Mad Mullah about Somaliland and we have ended by chivying him into Italian territory where his presence has been previously felt. The operations during the first three years were remarkable for the successes of Haji Mahomed Abdullah over the inadequate and unreliable forces sent against him. But under Major General Egerton the operations during the last six months have succeeded in harrying him so effectively that Italian Somaliland was the only refuge left to him. It has been an exhausting chase and our troops have grown so weary in the pursuit of an active and elusive foe that the decision to end the operations will be welcome news to General Egerton's force. The conclusion of the campaign, however, presents prominently the question which has asserted itself frequently during the course of the operations. Has the game been worth the candle? Does the result justify all the trouble that has been taken in Somaliland? The Mullah has been previously driven into or has invaded Italian territory and has thence issued forth again into the British sphere of operations. For the present his immediate followers are few but it will probably not be long before he begins again to trouble the tribes in whose protection we began the hunt in 1901. It was understood that the Italians were to co-operate with the British in the campaign, but beyond permitting Obbia to be used as a base they have done nothing. On the contrary the complaint was made that the British scheme of operations was forcing Abdullah into Italian territory, the co-operation of the Abyssinians effectually barring his escape into Menelik's dominions. The Italians can have no desire to entertain such a personality and on the first hint of trouble will endeavour to get rid of his presence. In this they will be aided by his own wishes on the reduction of the British force in Somaliland. Thirteen months ago Mr. Brodrick declared that beyond reasserting our power to protect the tribes under our protection and checking the actual advance of the Mullah into and the our territory, it was not intended to go; decision now to discontinue the and operations is in keeping with that declaration. But in view of what it has cost to achieve that end other and cheaper methods would have been preferable. Before the final phase of General Egerton's campaign began it was reported that an attempt was being made to negotiate with the Mullah. It seems a pity that nothing of the kind took place. Possibly if the attractions of exile in the capitals of Europe on several thousands a year had been effectively put before Mohammed bin Abdullah, he might have preferred it to an existence as the fanatical leader of desert tribesmen. Certainly the British Government would have saved much treasure by such a bargain.

THE LATE DOCTOR SMILES.

DR. SAMUEL SMILES was a typical example of the truth of the teaching of thrift and perseverance which is to be found in his best known work. His death, though it came at a ripe old age, when other great men would have sunk into the repose of semi-obscurity, is a distinct loss to the literary world. Even in his later years he was always able to find the materials for labour, and his power of description in biographical details was such as is not exceeded by any living writer. He had a varied experience, but throughout it all he proved that he could practise as well as preach. He did not achieve the reputation which he has left behind him until well on into middle age, when he published "Self Help." He was born ninety-one years ago at Haddington, and after graduating at Edinburgh he obtained his surgeon's diploma before he had reached his twentieth year. This was a striking example of the dogged pluck which characterised his whole life. In the middle of his medical course his father died, but his mother, from whom he seems to have obtained the great quality of perseverance which he loved and enjoined, insisted upon his remaining at the University though her resources were hardly sufficient to satisfy her own wants. After a period during which he attempted to install himself as a doctor in his native town he accepted the editorship of the "Leeds Times," and then commenced his literary career in real earnest. Previously he had given evidence of his power with the pen, but he now published some of his earlier works. Whatever his experience taught him he utilised. Thus when circumstances led him to take the Secretaryship of the Leeds and Thirsk Railway we find him writing a brochure on "Railway Property" and some other treatises that are evidently due to his association with labour and industry. Probably his "Life of Stephenson," his first big success, was an indirect outcome of his study of the occupation with which he was at this period associated. And then came "Self Help." It is a book which has as its key note the ruling principle which inspired its author. Its directness of style, careful analysis of evidence, logical deductions, and moral aims have commended it to readers in all civilised corners of the Earth. Here in India are to be found many unqualified admirers of "Self Help." And it is not only in English that it is read. Vernacular editions have been published and disseminated. It is a curious fact that the publication of "Self Help" was attended by one of these little romances which the successful literary man treasures so fondly. Before the work was published by Murray it was scornfully declined by another large house which thought so little of it that when the fact of its refusal was brought to their notice subsequently they had to admit with chagrin that they did not even remember it had been offered to them. "Self Help" was followed by other works in the same category and by more biography. The aged philosopher was yearning for fresh fields to conquer and displayed the active and strenuous spirit of his early life long after his eightieth year.

RAI SARAT CHUNDER DASS BAHADUR'S recent lecture on Tibet, delivered in Bengali before a Calcutta audience, mentioned that the goddess Kali was worshipped by the Tibetans and that there is a temple at Lhasa dedicated to that goddess under the name of Shridevi. This and some other statements showing the similarity in faith and customs between the Hindus and Tibetans have evoked a sympathy for the latter which finds expression in vernacular journals in Bengal.

ONE of the recent matters in dispute in the Aden hinterland was the allocation of a wretched tower in the tribal country near the coast. The point at issue was whether the frontier line should be so drawn as to include this tower in British or Turkish territory. It was of no real importance, but Joint Commissions have a knack of dragging over trifles, especially when one of the parties means to give trouble and cause delay. In this instance an easy and satisfactory conclusion was arrived at: the tower was blown up and then everything proceeded smoothly. The cause of the dispute had ceased to exist, so there was obviously no reason to worry any longer about it. There is a delightful simplicity about the method employed, and it should be noted as a good precedent when next our officers have to adjudicate between quarrelsome tribesmen on the North-West Frontier.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Durbhanga to the "Bengalee":—"For a fortnight a Brahmin woman in the garb of a Bhairobi has been in our midst. She is 22. She is beautiful and her features, although pale with the privations and hardships of a tedious journey from the Himalayas, are pleasant and agreeable." This lady is credited with possessing miraculous powers, the enumeration of which will, I am afraid, occupy columns. The Doctors can all cease work, for this beautiful Brahmin can cure phthisis, cancer, ulcer, asthma and plague, "by means of enchanting Mantras." She adopts a very simple method of treating her patients. No noxious medicines are employed; she simply places the sick person in one room, takes up her position in an adjoining room, and—meditation and mantras do the rest." The correspondent adds:—"She has the whole of the "Gita" at her fingers' ends and she explains it lucidly and with great erudition."

THE manufacturers of celluloid are hard hit by the Russo-Japanese war. Camphor which is largely used in the making of celluloid, comes almost exclusively from Japan. The disturbance in the export of this commodity brought about by the war, has increased its price nearly four-fold. The consequence is that the cost of manufacture of celluloid has risen in proportion and it is very possible that this increase in price may seriously injure the trade.

SOME London capitalists and the well-known Liverpool sugar expert Siegmund Stein intend to take advantage of the present favorable sugar situation to carry out on a large scale Stein's experiments in sugar-beet cultivation, which have given most satisfactory results. It is intended to set up sugar-refineries in England, in Lancashire, Cheshire, Lincoln, the Midlands, Norfolk, Suffolk and Kent; in Scotland, in Fife, Roxburgh and Aberdeen; and in Ireland, in Sligo, Wexford, Clare and Dublin, the cost of each establishment, including the necessary working capital, will be £80,000 to £100,000.

THE Army Council has tackled the task of bringing the military hospitals up to the standard of efficiency attained by civil establishments. The cases are to be centralised according to gravity, and this plan is to create three grade of hospitals in efficiency and status. The first-grade hospitals will be equipped upon the London civil model and will include Aldershot, Devonport and Salisbury Plain; the second-grade will comprise these at Pembroke Dock, Preston, Warley, etc., the third-grade will contain the hospitals where the troops number less than six hundred. The medical authorities have themselves given warning that the existing system is all against adequate treatment for the soldier, and that under it proper comfort cannot be attained.

THE announcement of the vast scheme of organised charity projected by Mr. John D. Rockefeller is not inconsistent with some of his previous utterances, writes the "Westminster Gazette." "The pursuit of riches," he is reported to have declared at a Bible Class Meeting in New York not long since, "is not a wrong thing. On the contrary, gold is one of the mightiest agents for the doing of good, and its possessors should regard it as a sacred trust which they hold for the good of their fellows." "I believe it is a religious duty to get all the money you can" is another of Mr. Rockefeller's doctrines; and certainly it must be agreed that he has practised what he preaches. He himself gets very little out of the world; the simplest of meals, necessitated by his poor digestion; the simplest of pleasures, an occasional game of golf, upon which he will bet one dollar, never more; that is all.

MR. ROCKEFELLER plays golf after a manner of his own—if at least the statement may be believed that he utilises a bicycle to save time between the strokes rather than walk from point to point. In this same connexion, it was once calculated by the "New York Journal" that the amount coming to Mr. Rockefeller during a single round of the links totalled up on an average to some 11,000dols.—thus computing his wealth at only 500,000,000dols.—and his income therefrom at a mere 5 per cent. But another statistician put the case even more strikingly, perhaps, when he figured it out that Mr. Rockefeller could pay President Roosevelt his salary of £10,000 a year every day for his lifetime, and yet retain over £300,000 a year out of his total annual income of £4,000,000; and this without encroaching upon his capital at all. Mr. Rockefeller admits that he does not know himself to within five or six millions how much he is actually worth.

GOD AND THE TZAR.

GOVERNMENT METHODS AND RELIGIOUS ECSTASY.

[BY W. HOLT WHITE.]

IT was drawing near to sunset time on a Saturday afternoon, and the winter sun—a larger and a redder sun than ever we see in England—was floating swiftly down towards the snow plains to the west of Moscow.

The land was very quiet, as a land needs must be that is covered with sound-drowning snow. But, as the great red sun fell below the sea of snow and turned it all to ruddiness, there began to peal from all the forty times forty steeples of the town of churches, thousands upon thousands of soft-toned bells.

The Holy Church of Russia, in the Czar's name, was calling all its people to the weekly soul's cleansing that should leave them free and spiritually sustained for the fleshly holiday, and it might be drunken revelry, on the morrow's Sabbath.

Passing from the Kremlin, the citadel of carved and painted churches, writes W. Holt White in the "Daily Express," I wandered down to the great Cathedral of St. Saviour's to which long streams of people, walking, or driving in fast-running sleighs were moving for their weekly blessing and their weekly shriving.

The vast dim interior of the building was in utter darkness save for the doubtful flicker of some hundred candles placed round the walls by devotees. A black mass of men and women, officers, and sheepskin-coated peasants side by side, stood with bowed heads before the gilded altar.

Suddenly there began to sing, without the aid of any instrumental music, a most amazing choir, whose voices, floating from the right side of the altar, filled the enormous spaces of the church with notes that sounded like some huge organ whose many pipes had suddenly been turned to human throats.

ONLY OUTWARD SIGNS.

The singing of the choir ceased and a second choir, human, though organ-like in sound and volume, took up the song. A priest came out, and in a voice so mighty that it dwarfed the swelling music of the choirs, began to chant the praises of the Tzar. For a while the choirs sang like deeps calling to each other across dim space; then the golden doors of the sanctuary which typify the gates of heaven, was hung open, and the priests passed within. The doors were swung to, and a third choir sang of a blessing from the Trone of God within the gates of heaven.

In the ensuing silence there was a great rustling as the people crossed themselves three times, bowing themselves the while, and then, dropping to their knees, and with their hands folded on their breast with a slow and graceful movement touched the floor of the House of God lightly with their foreheads.

It was wonderful, it was moving. It almost forced one to the belief that such a scene could only be enacted by a people stirred by some strong spiritual impulse, uplifted by some great ideal. The strength of it, the beauty of it, was so overwhelming.

But, turning to scan the faces of the people, one was filled with doubt. There were stupid faces and clever faces, weak faces and strong faces; but not a face in which there showed any trace of a clean inward life. There were signs, signs and wonders, outwards, and visible signs of a very striking kind. But, so far as I could see, and so far as I could learn, no inward and spiritual life.

It is not very much to be wondered at, for the Greek Church is founded on the credulity of ignorance, and provides sensuous pageants for an unthinking people. What is one to think of a so-called spiritual organisation the board of directors of which sitting up in the Synod at St. Petersburg, do not hesitate to profit by alleged miracles of the most astounding kind?

SELLING THE SAINT.

Being rather pressed for additional funds some time ago it was suddenly discovered that the bones of a dead divine in the south of Russia possessed infallible healing power. They were unearthed, and the dead divine was canonised. And now by selling ikons—little gaudy golden pictures—of the new saint, St. Seraphim, and exploiting pilgrims to his shrine, over a million and a half roubles (£150,000) have been made out of the saint's canonisation.

The priests, too, with rare exceptions, show nothing in their lives that makes towards inspiration. The homely example of the country parson in England or the village priest of France is seldom to be found in Russia. There, the village priests, profiting by the unseemly example of those who wield authority are often to be found drinking and drunk with their parishioners in the village vodki-shop; and oftentimes the money with which the rite has been wrung from their unfortunate little flock by threats of absolute perdition.

It seems a tarnishing, dreadful; but in Russia it arouses no comment. No one seems to expect anything that is better. The iniquities of a priest do not affect salvation.

Among the people, a cabman reeling on his box will steady himself to make the sign of the cross as he passes by a shrine. No Russian returning from the wildest of debauches will take his rest unless an ikon is hanging in the right-hand corner of the room in his hotel.

No business can be conducted in a shop or office—even one kept by an Englishman—unless an ikon hangs there; yet, sitting beneath its shadow, a Russian merchant will, without scruple, rob or lie.

FIGHTING A HOLY WAR.

In spite, however, of all this, the blind faith in outward signs taught by the Russian Church, together with the creed of the infallibility of the Czar that goes hand in hand with it, is an almost incalculable asset to the strength of Russia. Not so long ago there was a most striking instance of the hold that the faith has upon the people.

Every day there is borne round the streets of Moscow in a great black carriage drawn by eight black horses, driven by a blackhooded man reminiscent of the inquisition, an image called the "Mother of God." In the course of one of its rounds this carriage overturned a sleigh, from the straw of which there tumbled out the corpse of a murdered man. "The Mother of God," said the board of directors of the holy Russian Church, had laid bare a hideous crime. Subscriptions, they added, would be thankfully received to build a shrine. And subscriptions to the tune of £200,000. came in from every part of Russia.

The Tzar, in speeding some troops departing for the war, blessed them in the name of St. Seraphim. The men left crossing themselves and entered the train in a kind of divine ecstasy.

In short, the Russian Government, not caring particularly about the spiritual individuality of its troops, nor insisting upon the strict morality of their lives, is with its usual astuteness, turning the faith that is born of outward and visible signs to the best material use.

It is not stepping beyond the mark to say that the common people of Russia are on the present occasion going out to fight what is almost a holy war in the name of God and the TZAR.

THE following monumental sentence is extracted from a letter addressed to the "Times" by Admiral Sir R. Vesey Hamilton:—"Our fleet, instead of being at sea in or at the entrance of the Gulf of Pechili waiting for the Port Arthur fleet to come out will do so at anchor, instead of being exposed to fogs, gales of wind, and other dangers while cruising, the entrance of Port Arthur being watched by small craft, and the slightest movement of the hostile fleet communicated to the senior officer at Wei-hai-wei very rapidly as was the case with Rodney when watching the French fleet at Port Royal, Martinique, from his anchorage at Gros Islet Bay in the island of St. Lucia, some 40 miles distant, who, being well aware of the value of time was under way a very few hours later, and eventually overtook the French fleet and won the battle of April 12, 1782, which not only saved Jamaica but greatly contributed to our being able to conclude an honourable peace with France, Spain, and Holland, whose combined fleets greatly outnumbered ours, although it did not save the revolted colonies."

MANCHURIA INVASION.

JAPS NEARING KINCHAU.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Several reports are current that a great fleet of Japanese transports has been sighted nearing Kinchau to the northward of Port Arthur.

The first of the five submarines constructing at St. Petersburg will be despatched to Port Arthur to-day.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Admiral Makaroff's widow has been granted a pension by the Russian Government of twenty thousand roubles.

A St. Petersburg telegram states that only six hundred yards lie between the Japanese outposts and the foremost Russian outposts on the Islands of the Yalu River.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 19.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London the 17th April, says:—A wireless telegram to the "Times" describing the Japanese manœuvres on the 12th instant says, that a vessel laid mines in the roadway outside Port Arthur under the Russian search-lights and a constant fire.

The "Daily Mail's" corresponde t at Ping-yaug describing the engagement at Chongju says that the Japanese charging up the hill were fewer than the Russians holding the position, yet they won by their irresistible charge.

COLOMBO, APRIL 19.

Intelligence from Seoul states that rumours are current pointing to an increased number of Russian forces north of Anju, and the probability of a forthcoming action there.

The sudden return of the Marquis Ito is exciting comment.

A Russian division, 25,000 strong, has been despatched from Southern Usuri and continues to advance through the centre towards Korea in two columns, the first division advancing along the Tumen river and the second marching along the eastern coast towards Korea.

The first column, composed of Cossacks and mountain artillery, has reached Lake Tadji, south-east of Mount Daktousan, continuing the route along the Yalu.

The internal situation in Korea is reported to be grave. Outside the reach of Japanese bayonets anarchy practically reigns. The Tonghaks, who are avowedly Russophile, displayed great activity in the Ping-yang province before the Japanese advance. They have revived the ancient prophecy that by May of this year, the present Korean dynasty will be overthrown, and a new era will begin.

Seoul is flooded with counterfeit Korean money, and the native financiers are ruined, many being already bankrupt.

The markets reflect the distress of the people, even crows being offered as food.

The Japanese press censorship is rapidly tightening, applying to private letters in additions to telegrams.

The Japanese Government is determined to succeed in blocking Port Arthur harbour. Twenty-eight old useless steamers have been requisitioned and held in readiness for Admiral Togo's orders. Six are to be sent at a time.

Intelligence from Hongkong states that Admiral Makaroff's death has created a profound sensation in Japan. The vernacular papers are unanimous in their expressions of regret and highly eulogise the gallant Admiral.

The palace at Seoul was destroyed by fire on Thursday. The Emperor escaped to the American Legation. The cause of the fire is unknown. The Japanese troops prevented pillage.

THE CONDITION OF JAPAN.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay, writes that the Mayors of the principal cities of Japan have requested him to publish the following telegram in the Press:—

In answer to numerous inquiries from foreign countries and in hope of correcting some erroneous impressions that exist abroad, we Mayors of principal cities of Japan beg to give our assurance that normal conditions prevail throughout the Empire of Japan which in war is as orderly as Japan in peace. Business men and travellers, who contemplate journey to our country, will encounter no inconvenience and will be exposed to no danger. The ordinary means of comunication by land and sea are not and cannot be interrupted. Japan and its territorial waters are not within the war zone and positions and advantages of our fleet and armies insure Japan against invasion. (signed) Mayor of Tokio, Mayor of Yokohama, Mayor of Osaka, Mayor of Nagasaki, Mayor of Kioto, Mayor of Kobe and Mayor of Nagoya.

RUSSIA'S WEAKNESS.

In the "Broad Arrow" a correspondent thus writes of "Russia's weakness":—Fortunately this unscrupulous and ambitious country is infinitely less powerful than she would have the world believe, and as the world has hitherto believed her to be. A country, whatever the strength and efficiency of its army and navy, is only to be feared by its neighbours in proportion to the amount of each which it can bring to bear on the decisive strategical point and can supply with "munitions de guerre et de bouche." As to the Russian Navy, the officers and men have always proved themselves sturdy and courageous, but they are rather soldiers afloat than sailors. As to their exploits, the record is not very brilliant. All of them, or nearly all of them, have been victorious over the Turks in the Black Sea, the earlier successes being chiefly due to Admiral Cregg and other Englishmen. Later Navarino in the Morea was an action in which the brunt of the battle was borne by the English fleet, the Russian contingent playing quite a subordinate part. Sinope was a surprise and slaughter in which there was little demand for skill or courage on the part of the Russians. When the British and French fleets appeared on the scene the Russian fleet displayed no enterprise and hastily fled for the protection of Sevastopol. The disembarked crews took a noble share in the defence of that fortress, but as sailors afloat they were a "quantite negligeable."

Coming to the army, its principal achievements have been also successes against the Turks; yet even in the Crimean War Omar Pasha gave them enough to do on the Danube, and their successes in Asia were much qualified. In 1877-78, with months of preparation, and the active co-operation of the Bulgarians, they made a lamentable failure of it till the Roumanian Army and General Todleben came to their aid. Indeed the Russian Army has always been sluggish in entering on a campaign, as was shown in the wars with Napoleon Buonaparte more than once. As a striking instance, take the Austerlitz Campaign. Again in 1815 the Russians were very late in coming into line with the rest of the Allies. That the Russian officers and soldiers are sturdy fighters, and in the language of the prize-ring can stand a great deal of punishment may be true; they however are better on the defensive than on the offensive. They are greatly wanting in initiative and cling a good deal to the old tactical form of close-order fighting. Much of their efficiency in a campaign is diminished by the shameless peculation and embezzlement which prevail among all ranks—even the very highest.

The writer of this article was told a few years ago by an Austrian subaltern with whom he became acquainted that a Russian lieutenant of cavalry had recently asked him how much he made out of his squadron. The Austrian replied that far from making anything out of his squadron, it cost him something from his private purse. It is notorious that corruption and embezzlement were so extensive in the war of 1877-8 that the inquiry into the expenditure on the war had to be stopped, of such high rank were some of the offenders. There is no reason to suppose that dishonesty on the part of contractors, officers, and officials is at all less than it was a quarter of a century ago. Hence serious doubts may be felt about the quantity and quality of the supplies supposed to have been delivered in Eastern Siberia and Manchuria. There can moreover be no confidence in the efficiency of the railway, on which the very existence of even a small Russian army depends. Neither can the value of the Russian regiments in the theatre of war be highly estimated. Now that was with its attendant promotions and decorations is ablaze, some of the best officers in the army will volunteer, or have volunteered, for Manchuria; but the ordinary Siberian regiments are, as a rule, officered by an inferior set of man—many of them promoted non-commissioned officers. In fact the officers generally of the Russian Army are, with the exception of the Guards and some other picked corps, inferior in education and ability. From the above considerations one is justified in coming to the conclusion that Russia is a bogey, that it has been greatly overrated, and need not in future be truckled to as in the past. It is not very creditable to the European Powers that it has been a comparatively modern nation which has unmasked the imposture and exposed the bully, for however the war may end, it is quite certain that Russia's prestige has sustained a blow from which it will take a long time to recover.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SOMALI WAR.

Close of the Operations.

MULLAH A FUGITIVE.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Arnold Forster said that the Mullah having escaped into Italian territory, having lost heavily in men and animals, with his forces routed and having been driven out of the Protectorate, it had been decided to discontinue our operations and reduce our field forces.

The cost of the financial year's operations, to the 19th instant was, he said, £50,000.

THE BRITISH SUBMARINE DISASTER.

Raising of the Vessel

The British submarine which was sunk on the 19th ultimo has been raised.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

Questions in Parliament.

IS LHASSA THE OBJECTIVE?

Mr. Lambert, in the House of Commons, asked whether it was proposed to advance to Lhassa in the event of the negotiations at Gyangtse breaking down.

Mr. Brodrick in reply said it was not in the public interest to state the intentions of the Government in such an eventuality.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Spinners' International Conference

An International Conference of Cotton Spinners will be held in May at Zurich to consider the means for dealing with cotton corners.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Four Thousand Prisoners Released.

Four hundred and thirty Bulgarian prisoners in the Adrianople Vilayet have been released in consequence of the Turco-Bulgarian Convention granting an amnesty.

A GUARDS OFFICER KILLED.

Fatal Carriage Accident.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Major Bart of the Guards was killed in a carriage accident in Piccadilly yesterday.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

New Reorganisation Scheme.

MR. ARNOLD FORSTER'S PROPOSALS.

The "Daily Express" states that Mr. Arnold Forster has drafted a scheme of army reorganisation providing that divisional units during the peace and war be ten thousand men of all arms under independent generals.

The scheme provides for more attractive terms of service, the separation of the army at home and abroad, the broadest distinction being made between men serving at home and abroad, and the unification of the British and Indian Armies whereby all positions in the Empire are filled by the best men irrespective of the force to which they belong. Lord Kitchener and General Lyttleton are strong advocates of this.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, brought forward his Budget in the House of Commons this evening which shows a deficit of £ 5,415,000.

The estimated Revenue for the coming year is £ 139,060,000, and the Expenditure £ 142,880,000.

The suspension of the sinking fund is refused and it is proposed to realize one million's worth of unclaimed stock.

An additional two-pence duty on tea is proposed and an addition of one penny to the Income Tax.

Additional duty of six pence on cigars and shilling on cigarettes is also proposed and a modified duty on tobaccos.

Additional duty of sex pence on cigars and one shilling on cigarettes is proposed and modified tobacco duties.

BETTING ON THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The following is the latest betting on the race for the City and Suburban to be run to-morrow.

5 to 1 Hacklers Pride.
7 to 1 Niphetos.
10 to 1 Prince Royal.
10 to 1 Purses.
100 to 8 Kroonstad.
100 to 8 Cerisier

AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

The Democratic State Convention at New York has nominated Justice Parker for the Presidency.

THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

The Cape assembly has passed by 49 against 43 the Representation Bill mentioned on the 10th instant.

A SEQUEL OF THE BOYLE DIVORCE SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 19.

Several months ago Mrs. Ellen Boyle sued her husband for divorce on the ground of his alleged adultery with her sister, Mrs. Ramsay, the wife of General Ramsay, retired. The case was heard by Mr. Justice Henderson who dismissed the suit, the husband being ordered to pay her costs. Mrs. Boyle died shortly afterwards leaving no property except the money that was due her as costs from her husband. Mr. Walker, a planter, who had advanced her over Rs. 5 000 to carry on her case against her husband has now applied for letters of administration of her estate, as the husband has not done so for a year. The object is to recover the costs from him. Mr. Boyle says, he alone is entitled to administer his wife's goods and Mr. Justice Sale has given him three weeks' time in which to do so.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

DEVELOPMENTS ON LAND AND SEA.

LONDON, April 2nd.—The Paris "Temps" states that General Kuropatkine, the Russian Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria, will have half a million troops at his disposal by the end of May.

Prince Khlikoff, the Russian Minister for Roads and Railways, reports that he saw 420 locomotives and 24,000 waggons cross Lake Baikal, en route to the Far East.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at the British naval station of Wei-hai-Wei reports that a Japanese torpedo boat torpedoed and sunk the Japanese steamer "Sanei Maru" while towing a junk laden with provisions from Chifu to Port Arthur. Twenty-five of her crew perished.

Admiral Togo has revisited Port Arthur. He found that, as the result of last Sunday's operations, the navigation of the neck of the narrowest channel entrance is now impracticable to the larger Russian ships.

Ten thousand Russian troops, with 60 pieces of cannon, are now at Niuchwang.

The European war correspondents will, it is announced, leave Japan for the front on the 6th instant.

The Japanese at Chong-ju have advanced to Yong-Chou, about half-way to Wiju, at the mouth of the Yalu estuary. During the advance, the Japanese had several skirmishes with the Russians, driving them northwards.

The Russian cruiser "Aurora" is at Ferrol, a Spanish seaport. She is proceeding to Cherbourg en route to the Baltic. The Russian cruiser Dmitri Donskoi has coaled at Cartagena, another Spanish port.

London, April 3.—Two thousand Cossacks and infantry are entrenched at the south gate of Wiju where a Japanese attack is anticipated.

CHILD MURDERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

London, April 2.—It was stated a day or two ago that a Mrs. Ashmead and her son had been arrested in Philadelphia (U S A) as accessories to the death of two young women, who died at their domicile under suspicious circumstances. At the inquest on the bodies, Mr. Dugan, the Coroner, referred to the alleged existence of a syndicate who systematically conducted illegal practices. He further declared that he was in possession of evidence that this syndicate had a crematorium for burning new-born infants, dead or alive, with a view to destroying all evidences of the illegal practices of its members. The Coroner has since committed Mrs. Ashmead and her son, also a doctor named Vicar, for trial before the Grand Jury. A witness will, it is stated, depose to live babies having been thrown in a furnace, and to having heard their cries.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel S. C. H. Monro, C.-B., 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, has assumed command of the station of Nasirabad, vice Brigadier General F. Abbott, proceeded on leave to England.

The following officers have been appointed to the Instructional Staff of the School of Musketry, Deolali, assembling on the 1st May, 1904:—Chief-Inspector—Captain M. T. Elderton, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 2nd Circle. Junior Instructor—Captain P. D. McCandlish, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 1st Circle.

Lieutenant A. C. Ellis, Double Company Officer, 121st Pioneers, has been appointed Adjutant of his Regiment.

Major C. M. DeGruyther, 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment, is about to retire from the service.

Lieutenant J. H. Bateron, No. 60 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been appointed Subaltern in the 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery

LORD CURZON'S DEPARTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 19.

It is now officially announced that under the Statute by which Lord Curzon vacates his appointment, he will not cease to be Governor-General until he has sailed from Bombay. It will be therefore as Viceroy that his Excellency will depart from Simla and arrive at Bombay, and Lord Ampthill will not take over the officiating post until the afternoon of Saturday the 30th of April as soon as s. s. Arabia has sailed. The departure of Lord Curzon from Simla on April 28th and his arrival at and departure from Bombay on the 30th will be public.

THE ACTING VICEROY.

LORD AMPTHILL LEAVES MADRAS.

MADRAS, APRIL 19.

A distinguished gathering of Civil and Military officers and non-official gentlemen assembled in the Banqueting Hall yesterday evening to bid good-bye to his Excellency Lord Ampthill on his departure en route to Simla to assume charge of the acting Viceroyalty. His Excellency accompanied by his staff arrived about five o'clock, conversed with those assembled for half an hour and then after shaking hands with all, left for the pier amid enthusiastic cheers, the band of the Leicester Regiment meanwhile playing the National Anthem and a guard of honour presenting arms. On arrival at the pier, Lord Ampthill was received by the Hon'ble Mr. Y. Twigg, Collector of Madras, Commander Mitchell, Presidency Port Officer, Mr. F. Y. Spring, C. I. E., Chairman of the Harbour Trust Board, and Mr. S. D. Pears, President of the Municipality. A steam launch took his Excellency to the s. s. Golconda which left immediately for Calcutta.

A NEW CALCUTTA JUDGE.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 19.

Mr. Frank Boddily, who has been appointed a High Court Judge in place of Mr. Justice Hill arrived in Calcutta and sat nearly all day yesterday with Mr. Justice Stephen.

HEAVY RAIN ON THE ASSAM-BENGAL LINE.

RAILWAY DAMAGED.

The train service on the Assam-Bengal Railway has been entirely disorganised by the heavy rain of last week and one of the tunnels on the Budder pur-Lumding section is reported to have collapsed. It will be some time before communication is established.

INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION.

Mr. C. M. Hutchinson, the new assistant to the Scientific Officer of the Indian Tea Association arrived in Calcutta yesterday. After a few days, he will proceed to Assam where with Mr. Harold Mann he will study the conditions and causes which determine the quality of tea.

HOUSING THE POOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have waded through the new scheme for housing the poor which has been presented to the public by the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas. It is practically on the same lines as those sketched out sometime ago by a correspondent "Effort" with this difference that he wanted two and half lakhs for the regeneration of Bombay, whilst Mr. Vithaldas requires 5 lakhs to be contributed by a hundred philanthropic gentlemen who are to earn not more than 6 per cent on their capital. For this great liberality, Mr. Vithaldas asks concessions from the Government, from the Improvement Trust and the Municipality. This is rather a large order and all for what? The beggarly sum of rupees 5 lakhs. Surely, powerful bodies like those mentioned above can do without Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas's philanthropies. In my humble opinion there is nothing in his scheme but sound and fury. Mr. Vithaldas condescendingly approves of the scheme put before the Board by Mr. Sassoon J. David which has for its object the giving of facilities and help to large employers of labour for housing their workmen. Mr. Vithaldas thinks that there are others besides factory workmen who ought to be provided for. Now Sir, this argues want of knowledge on his part.

It matters very little for whom and for what class of labourers you provide chawls. Any building put up must relieve congestion. Suppose, large employers of labour put up chawls for 25,000 of their workmen who will move into the new quarters. The very fact of their vacating their old tenements will provide accommodation for the other class of workmen who do not belong to factories. Now let us consider what accommodation will be provided by Mr. Vithaldas and his stalwart hundred philanthropists who want innumerable concessions from public bodies for the sum of 5 lakhs. At the rate of 350 per room he will get about 1400 rooms and calculating 4 persons to a room he will be able to accommodate 5,600 persons when according to good judges two or three hundred thousand people are to be housed. As regards his "Reserve Fund" which is to be set aside out of the rental after paying 6 per cent interest to his philanthropists, I should like to know how many generations will elapse before he will accumulate even half a lakh which he grandiloquently declares will be available for building new chawls. I repeat, the scheme No 2 is fuss and fury No 2.—Yours, etc.

COMMON SENSE.

SCHOOLS IN DAMAUN DIOCESE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The establishment of Diocesan schools in Bandra and other parts of Salsette seems a matter requiring attention at a very early date. It is a notorious fact that admission to institutions subservient to the Propoganda Mission is refused to children who cannot pay full fees, no consideration being given to whether the parents of the children can afford to pay full fees or not. At these institutions also the authorities concerned invariably reply that they cannot possibly make any reduction, even when they are convinced that some of these cases are deserving of consideration.

This lamentable state of affairs leaves parents two choices, viz, either to send their children to Protestant schools or to keep them at home. Respect for the Roman Catholic faith precludes us Catholics from resorting to the former alternative, the latter not being feasible.

As the great bulk of the Christian population of Bandra and Salsette belong to the Padroado jurisdiction, I think I am not exceeding the limits of propriety in stating that it is incumbent on His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun to see that the education of the children of his jurisdiction is provided for.—Yours, &c.

DOMINICUS.

LOSS OF THE EDENBRIDGE.

RESCUED CREW IN BOMBAY.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan MacNeil, Captain S. Beer, which reached Bombay harbour on Sunday from Mauritius, brought Captain W. Evans, and nine of the crew of the ill-fated vessel Edenbridge which foundered off Mauritius on the 24th March last. The "Planters' and Commercial Gazette" of the 31st stated that it was about 8 p. m. on the 16th March, that the Edenbridge left Port Louis harbour for Calcutta. She was laden with a cargo of 8,000 casks of molasses and 14,000 bags of sugar and had besides twelve deck passengers among whom some Indian women. These passengers were old immigrants who had spent many years in Mauritius and were returning to their country after having amassed a certain amount of money in the Island. Needless to say all they had, has been lost and these poor people, although not homeless, are now quite penniless. The voyage began under very favourable auspices. The weather was fine the breeze moderate. About thirty-six hours after their departure the weather began to alter for the worse. Strong trade winds blowing from S. E. to E. S. E. made their appearance and the sea became rough. At midnight on the 18th, the wind increased to a strong gale with confused sea the barometer falling rapidly. The weather grew from bad to worse and at 2 a.m., on the 19th, big waves were sweeping over the deck and water began to penetrate in the holds and cabins. At 11 a.m., the barometer had fallen six-tenths. As the wind was veering eastward and was increasing in violence, to every appearance the vessel seemed to be approaching the storm path. Upon this the Captain ordered the ship to be wore to the S. E. and gave instructions to keep the engines going full speed in view of getting away from the storm. But as the sea was very confused it caused the vessel to go only half speed, being incessantly hampered in its course by the violence and fury of the waves. The vessel was then heading S. E. and drifting towards S. S. E. At midnight the barometer fell to 29·10. The hatches were broken open by the coals which were tossing about in the bunkers and were then carried away by the waves which swept over the ship. Attempts were made to block the holes but without success. Each successive wave carrying away the coverings. The sea then began filling in the bunkers and rushing through that channel into the engine room. At 1 a.m. on the 20th, the barometer fell to 29·00, the wind then blowing from E. N. E. At 2 a.m. in a violent gust of wind the vessel leaned over considerably to starboard with her deck completely immersed. The Chief Engineer reported that large volumes of water were rushing down the side bunkers and flooding the engine room. Strenuous attempts were again made to try and block the opening of the bunkers, but without success. A big wave almost 50 feet high struck the ship at that part, rushed through the bunkers then into engine room and extinguished the fire. The men below had just sufficient time to run for their lives. The pumps were no longer of any use and to all appearances the vessel seemed domed to destruction. The passengers were all placed together in a corner and the crew with the Captain at their head did all they could to prevent the sea from breaking into other parts of the vessel. At 11 a. m. the barometer began to rise, the vessel was then heading E. S. E. and drifting to S. S. W. at the rate of two knots an hour. In the afternoon the barometer continued to rise, the wind blew from the N.-W. the sea being very high and turbulent.

In order to calm the sea, oil was used with very good effect. On the 21st the gale moderated and the barometer continued to rise. The pumps being out of use, men were employed bailing out water from the engine room. It was found that there was at that moment 20 feet of water there and three feet in the fore and after holds. On the other hand the heavy sea that was constantly sweeping over the vessel found its way more easily to the hold thereby settling the vessel down more and more. On the 22nd, the barometer reading was 29·85. The sea was always very heavy, the ship being constantly buried under water. Men were still bailing water from the engine room. They worked hard all day and night long taking a very short interval for rest and meals which were very scanty. On the 23rd, the sea began to calm down a little, but the vessel was sinking hourly and it was feared that water had got in considerably in the holds. Soundings were taken which showed that it was flooded and that the casks of molasses had been displaced. The Captain however did not lose faith in his ship and although he knew perfectly well together with his crew that she was in a hopeless condition, still he thought a passing vessel would come across them and would agree to tow the Edenbridge to Port Louis. On the other hand, for fear that help might not be forthcoming, he determined to send the chief officer with some of the crew and passengers to Mauritius to ask for assistance. The vessel was then about 102 miles from Flat Island which had been sighted. On the 24th, as the vessel appeared to be settling down more and more and the sailings on one side were completely under water, preparations were made for abandoning her with that object in view, the life boat and another boat were lowered and the passengers, the crew and the Captain, the latter being the last to leave the ship, embarked in them. Some clothes, food and various other things were placed in the boats. One Indian passenger could not be got to leave the ship. He sat down in a corner and refused to move. They had to tie him with ropes and then to haul him over. As the boats were making away from the wreck, the man said that he had Rs. 400 on board, but it was then too late to go back for them, considering the present position of the vessel. She appeared to be sinking deeper and deeper and in fact shortly after she had been abandoned she disappeared under the billows. Early on the 25th, the lights of a vessel were seen on the horizon and in order to attract attention, blue lights were fired from the boats.

The signals were seen from the vessel which proved to be the "Stanhope." She made straight for the boats halted and took their passengers on board. The life boat being over hauled while the other small canoe was left adrift. The meeting between the Captain of the "Stanhope" and Captain Evans was very pathetic. Both men are old friends and the disaster which had befallen one of them completely chagrined the other. The Captain of the "Stanhope," did his best to assist the shipwrecked people. He offered to take Captain Evans and his men to Bombay, or to bring them back to Port Louis just as they choosed, Captain Evans elected for the latter place and at 3 p.m. the same evening was brought safe to Port Louis harbour, where he landed with his crew shortly afterwards. The boat which had been launched from the Edenbridge, on the 23rd had in the morning of the 25th safely reached Flat Island.

The "Planters' and Commercial Gazette" of the 3rd, 4th and 5th April regarding the inquiry into the loss of the steamer stated:—The inquiry into the loss of the Edenbridge, took place on Wednesday and Thursday this week. The court was presided over by Mr. Magistrate Ackroyd who was assisted by two assessors Captain Beer of the Clan McNeil and Peck of the Jumna.

After hearing the Captain, the chief officer and some of the crew of the Edenbridge, the court absolved the Captain and his men of all blame. In fact they did more than that, they congratulated them on their attitude on their courage which contributed to the saving of lives on board. With that judgment the whole community will concur. It was at first thought strange that the Edenbridge should not have been able to avoid the cyclone as did the French mail steamer Melbourne, and possibly the B. I. steamer which is over due at Colombo. After perusal of the account we have published on the occurrence no other conclusion could have been arrived at, but that which the court has found. These men have all done their duty, and it is a satisfaction to find that they have been congratulated for it, in a Court of Justice.

We have been treated with the utmost hospitality everywhere, particularly on board the steamer Clan Macneil, and we beg to tender our warmest gratitude to Captain and Miss Beer, and also the officers for their unbounded kindness in making us most comfortable during the voyage from Mauritius here.

WILLIAM EVANS,
Master late S. S. Edenbridge of London.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The League Championships.

RUGBY FOOTBALL NOTES.

UNIVERSITY RACQUETS COMPETITION.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

MANCHESTER City's defeat at Sheffield on Saturday at the hands of the Wednesday combination has, in all probability, spoiled the "Citizens" chance of securing League honours. The result, naturally, came as a surprise, for only a week ago the Manchester team easily defeated the Sheffielders on neutral ground in the semi-final round of the Cup competition. On the strength of that performance, therefore one had every reason to expect another victory for the "Citizens," in spite of the fact that they were away from home. Only a single goal separated them at the finish and this was scored by the Wednesday six minutes after the start. Thereafter the game was fast and exciting and neither can be said to have had the best of matters. This defeat means a good deal to the Manchester team, for whereas before the game they stood an excellent chance of winning the League championship, their prospects of success now are far from bright. With only one game in hand, they are four points behind the Sheffielders. The latter have six games more to play, and the others seven. Small Heath gave another excellent display on their own ground. By playing a drawn game with Everton they practically placed themselves safe from being reduced to the Second Division. Stoke and West Bromwich Albion at present occupy the last two positions in the 'table.' They met on Saturday at West Bromwich and the home side surprised their supporters by gaining a three-nil victory. Both of these teams will have to do something pretty "big" before the season closes to escape reduction. Liverpool another club whose record is not one to be proud of gave an improved display against Aston Villa and are to be congratulated on having drawn the game." On form the Villians were expected to gain an easy victory, but the Liverpool men had the advantage of playing at home and this was just sufficient to enable them to draw the game.

Sheffield United have altogether failed to maintain the form that characterised their play during the first half of the season. Going to Blackburn on Saturday, they met the Rovers of that town and came away a beaten team by three goals to nil. It is somewhat curious how a side like the United, after winning match after match in capital style, completely fall away and are unable to do anything right. They have now played the same number of games as their neigbours and leaders, Sheffield Wednesday, and are eight points to the bad, so that so far as the championship is concerned they can be placed on one side. Sunderland and Derby County are two of the most inconsistent sides in the League. They met on Saturday, and with the advantage of being at home, it was reasonable to expect a victory for the Wearsiders, for the latter teams record for the season is better than their opponents. The unexpected happened, however, and Derby County went away with two points to their credit, gaining a well-earned victory by three goals to nil. The most important game in the Second Division decided on Saturday, was that between Woolwich Arsenal and the Cup finalists, Bolton Wanderers, at Plumstead. The Arsenal were the better side all through, and deserved their victory by three goals to nil. This success means a great deal to the Arsenal, for with Preston North End only succeeding in drawing their game with Glossop, the Woolwich club's chances of securing the championship are increased. At one time it looked a certainty for the North Enders, but the "Gunners" have been gradually creeping up, and now, with one game in hand, they have only one point less to their credit. In twenty-eight games the Preston team have captured 42 points, while the Arsenal have collected 41 points in twenty-seven matches. They are so far ahead of any of the other teams that promotion for them both is practically certain; but in spite of this the struggle for surpremacy between them promises to be interesting right to the finish.

By defeating Portsmouth at Southampton the Saints have considerably improved their chances of securing the Southern League championship. During the first half the game was very evenly contested, but afterwards the Saints had the best of the play, and deserved their victory by two goals to nil. Portsmouth, however, are by no means out of the running for the championship, for although they have seven points less to their credit than Southampton, who are at the head of affairs, they have three games in hand, so there is still a chance of the "table" undergoing some important changes before the end is reached. Luton commenced the season in splendid form, and during the first three months put in some fine performances; but their form has not been maintained, and their chances of finishing at the top of the tree are practically nil. They received a visit on Saturday from West Ham United, and only just managed to secure a victory by a goal (scored just before the call of time) to nothing. If Tottenham Hotspur could only show the same form in their league matches as they do in their cup-ties they would be in a much better position than they are. On Saturday they visited Swindon, but could not do more than draw the game. The Spurs were probably the better side, but their shooting was weak.

To judge from their form at Richmond on Saturday, United Services will next season be a very welcome addition to the list of "regular" Rugby clubs. This season the Services have played only a few games with firstclass clubs; but as they have done well in these matches (their most notable success being their victory over Cambridge) they ought to be a formidable side next season, during which they will have a regular fixture list like any other recognised club. For a side that can only be described as "scratch" they played a very fine game on Saturday, and might have beaten the Scottish had the forwards been able to maintain to the end their form during the first half. As it was their defeat by 2 goals 2 tries to 2 tries was mainly due to the superb play of P. Munro, the Oxford half, who crowned a fine season's work by the best display of half-back play seen on the Richmond ground this season. Blackheath, as anticipated, brought a disastrous season to a close with another heavy defeat at the hands of Newport, who ran up the largest score (4 goals 5 tries) ever recorded against the club by Welsh opponents. Fortunately the club were able to score 12 points, so that the ultimate margin of 23 points in Newport's favour was not a record. The match illustrated the modern tendency to make attack the only branch of football worth considering to the detriment of the more heroic qualities which defence calls into play. The game in this respect was in stricking contrast to two matches of the previous Saturday—the international at Inverleith, and the match between Swanea and Bristol. In both of these matches defence, for once in a way, triumphed over attack. Swaneas again showed a distinct loss of their earlier form against Cardiff. The crack Welsh side just got home by a try, and are clearly feeling the effect of a hard season's work. Glasgow Academicals, on the other hand, showed the same fine form in their last match as has characterised their play all through the season. They beat the West of Scotland with ease, and are undoubtedly the best side in Scotland. The Academicals have not been Scotish champions since 1883. It is possible that next season they may visit town. They have not played in London since they met and beat Blackeath in the seventies.

Racquets is one of the oldest games played between Oxford and Cambridge. The first representative match was played in 1855, only a doubles game being decided, which the Light Blues won. Their first-string that year was Mr. T. W. Bury, father of the old Etonian who is first-string in this season's matches. No matches were played in 1856 and

1897, but both singles and doubles games were decided in 1858, which Oxford won. Subsequently, the annual matches were played without a break at Prince's Club until 1887, when the venue was changed to the Queen's Club, West Kensington. Here they have been played uninterruptedly ever since. Of the 47 contests decided, Cambridge hold a slight lead in the aggregate. That is to say, Cambridge have won 24 doubles games and Oxford 23, while Cambridge claims 25 singles victories and Oxford 22. Last year honours were "easy," Oxford winning the doubles by 4 games 3, and Cambridge the singles by 3 games love. The competitors for this year's matches are Messrs. A. J. Graham (Marlborough and Trinity) and G. T. Branston (Charterhouse and Oriel) for Oxford, and E. W. Bury (Eton and Trinity Hall) and R. P. Keigwin (Clifton and Peterhouse) for Cambridge. Both Graham and Bury have been playing in fine style this season, and a close struggle for singles victory is anticipated. By his decisive victory over F. B. Wilson, however who beat his Oxonian rival pointless last year, the young Etonian and Cantab has established himself a warm favourite. Both Branston and Keigwin, the second strings, have proved themselves in excellent form also and an exceptionally exciting struggle is assured for the doubles into the bargain. The matches will be well worth witnessing. It is understood that both the Oxford and Cambridge first strings, at least, will compete in the Amateur Championships at Queen's Club.

The Amateur Boxing Association's twenty-fifth annual championships were held, at the Northampton Institute, Clerkenwell, in the presence of 2,000 spectators. C. W. Erlbach (Cosmo B. C. Leipzig) boxed in the middle-weight (11st. 4lb. and under), and being drawn against A. Penford (Polytechnic) was set a formidable task. The German made good use of the ring, and puzzled Penford. Although Erlbach occasionally scored with good straight left Penford was an easy winner. A bout in which some clever, hard hitting was witnessed, was that in which E. Mann (Lynn B. C.) beat J. Thomas (Polytechnic B. C. R. H. Sparks (Belsize B. C.) beat a club mate in A. Murdoch, and W. J. Morris (Northampton Institute B. C. beat W. Bunting (Kensington B. C.,) and J. H. Douglas Belsize (and Mincing-lane Boxing Clubs), the old Public Schools champion, drew a bye in the preliminary ties. R. C. Warnes (Lynn B. C.), the holder, did not defend his title. E. Dickson (Edinburgh Harriers), the winner of the heavy weight last year, having entered the professional ranks, was ineligible. In the first ties F. Parks (Polytechnic B. C.) knocked out an old opponent in C. Cannon (Lynn B. C.); in the second round A. H. Horner (Belsize B. C.) beat A. C. Williams (Belsize B. C. and Cosmo B. C., Leipzig). C. W. Coglan (Edinburgh Amateur Gymnastic Society) was drawn against G. Garrett (City of London Police A. C. and Polytechnic B. C.) the heavy weight champion of the City Police. The Scottish champion, although conceding a lot in weight, had the better of the opening exchanges, but Garrett improved and won well. The last bout in the first series was a scrambling affair, in which F. G. Major (Victoria Athletic and Swimming Club) beat H. George (Oxford City B. C. In the light weight (10st. and under) Harold Fergus (Edinburgh Harriers) did not defend his title. R. Ungemach (Cosmo B. C.), one of the Leipzig entrants, did not spar, whilst E. A. Fearman (Lynn B. C.), an expected winner, drew a bye. H. L. Chalmers (Lynn B. C.) beat J. Phillips (London and M. Wells (Lynn B. C.) beat T. Keefe (Greenwich B. C.).

A. J. Miner (Lynn B.C.), the bantam weight champion of 1902, had to meet the holder. J. Godfrey (Columbia B. C.), in the first ties of the feather weight (9st. and under). In the third round Miner twice sent the champion to the stage, and the referee stopped the fight in Miner's favour. C. Morris (Polytechnic B. C.) beat G. L. Berwick (Victoria A. and S. C.), after a hard bout. In the preliminary bouts of the bantam-weight (8st. 4lbs, and under) H. Perry (Columbia B.C.), the holder, easily disposed of W. A. Oxley (Leeds), the referee stopping the bout in the first round, but T. Morgan (Lynn B.C.) had a harder task to beat T. Ringer (Royal Albert B. and A.C.) There were only three other entrants, including E. W. Reynolds (Victoria A. and S.C.), but all failed to pass the scales. The first bout of the second ties of the middle-weights brought together Sparks and Douglas. In the last round Douglas fought freely with both hands and won. Penford and Mann had a heavy bout, but Mann was always in front, and won comfortably. W. J. Morris drew the bye. In the semi-final bouts of the heavy-weight Parks set to work to beat Garrett as quickly as possible, the last named being sent to the stage twice. In the second round the bout was stopped and the verdict given to Parks. Horner and Major were soon fighting furiously. In the second round Major was knocked down and defeated. Wells and Fearman had a close bout in the semi-final of the light-weight, the judges disagreeing at the end of the third round. The referee ordered an extra round, at the end of which the judges again disagreed, and the referee declared Wells to be the winner. Chalmers had the bye. In the semi-final of the middle-weight Mann drew the bye, and Douglas beat W. J. Morris.

BOER FARMERS AND CHINESE LABOUR.

"THEIR PRIVILEGE TO WORK FOR PEACE."

The Johannesburg "Star," Reuter says, publishes a telegram from Krugersdorp stating that at the Congress of Farmers, the President stated that they were willing to stay their opposition to the introduction of Chinese labour if the mineowners and the Government took the whole responsibility. He expressed the opinion that rich mines could be worked by whites, and said there were 600,000 natives in the country who could become industrious. He deprecated the employment of Chinese, but said that the farmers were willing to give the Government assistance in any measure which was to the benefit of the country.

General Delarey said that they should ask for better representation in the Government. He did not approve of the importation of Chinese. It was impossible to remain silent and to let people believe they agreed to the action of the Government. After referring to the difficulty which had occurred in regard to the Boer representation at the St. Louis Exhibition, he said he wished to bring to the notice of the world that they had abandoned all thoughts of vindictiveness, and that it was their privilege now to work for peace.

General Botha maintained that while mining was speculative, agriculture was permanent. A great meeting would be held shortly at Pretoria, when memorials would be sent to the Government, which was doing its best for the settlement of compensation claims. He was convinced that the same allegiance which had been given to the old would be given to the new Government. They must show that they were loyal subjects.

THE SECRET OF APPENDICITIS.

The blame for this new and dangerous disease is cast by Dr. T. W. Lauterborn, a New Jersey physician, on the trolly-car. The mischief, however, does not arise from any effect of electricity, but from the breakdown of the walking habit due to modern facilities of transit. Walking keeps the abdominal and intestinal muscles continually active, and consequently in good working order. The use of trolly-cars and other carriages deprives the muscular walls of the jolting which serves as a necessary tonic. Dr. Lauterborn supports his theory by pointing out that appendicitis is most rife in large cities and their suburbs where these conditions are especially operative.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

"MONTECARLOBAD."

THE GERMANISATION OF THE FRENCH RIVIERA.

The Germans have invaded the Riviera, and as I write a stout person from Berlin is sitting at a gaming-table in the Monte Carlo Casino refreshing himself with furtive bites at a Frankfort sausage while the backs of the authorities are turned.

The arrival of hordes of plump Teutons from Hamburg and Berlin is changing the atmosphere of the gay resorts on this part of the Mediterranean. Nice and Cannes are full of Germans, and their hoarse, guttural talk is heard even at Mentone, which used to be almost as exclusively British as Balham.

Some people like Germans, and some don't. The chronic Riviera frequenter is set in his ways, and does not relish any sort of a change; therefore an impression prevails among the French that the English would be happier if the Germans stayed in Berlin.

The German tourist is not readily separated from his savings. He has made money lately, chiefly by grabbing the trade that was the Briton's birthright, and, he comes here to spend it, but not rapidly. Each franc is counted many times before it is disbursed, and there are loud, deep expressions of pain every time the German thinks he has been "had," and as being "had" is the principal occupation of the tourist in these parts, there is much protest in the Teuton tongue.

THE WOMEN AT THE TABLES.

The gaming-rooms at Monte Carlo are much more sordid and less ethereal in real life than when you read about them in the magazines. To me there always seems an atmosphere of coarse business about the place, things being on a basis reminding one of Smithfield. The women who play are fat and not refined, and greedy, and the men are either simpletons or pickpockets. This I mean to apply to the majority. Of course every one of every sort plays at some time or other, but the people who prevail and who give character to the place are not particularly nice, although no one would be more surprised than they at the news.

It is a very vulgar way of losing money, and most uncomfortable. You spend a thousand pounds in an hour, and don't even get a reserved seat. A stout gentleman is standing on your foot, and if you do happen to win a few louis, while dissipating your belongings a hatchet-faced lady with a longer reach than you gets them first, and says they're hers—which you soon find they are.

It is much pleasanter to sit in your hotel at Beaulieu and send a cheque to the croupier. It saves him trouble, and you. The gaming-rooms are stuffy, and the elbows of the get-rich-quick contingent are sharp. When I lose a thousand pounds an hour the management must provide for me a numbered and reserved stall, and there must be no one leaning over me trying to cull my diamond scarf-pin for it is an heirloom which I want to retain—my cash I don't care about.

THE GENTLEMEN FROM BERLIN.

There are those who think that the influx of Germans will make the roulette rooms still less desirable. The gentlemen from Berlin do not drop their commercialism when they come here. They strike bargains with those restaurants at which it is the worst possible form to mention questions of money until just before you go. The Germans want to know things before they eat. For the most part they live in boarding-houses at ten francs a day and then go to Ciro's or the Hotel de Paris for a ham sandwich and a glass of lager by way of a spree, so as to sit next to the Duke of Devonshire or a Russian prince and be of them and with them.

A croupier of my acquaintance tells me that a German takes up twice as much frontage at the tables as a man of any other nationality and risks about a third as much. So it is plain that if more Berlin comes here either the dividends paid by M. Blanc's company must be reduced or the number of its tables increased.

I am not throwing any reproaches at the worthy Germans for trying to do the Riviera "on the cheap" but simply recording the fact that they do so. We English stand so much imposition from Riviera tradespeople that it is highly interesting to us to study the ways of people who won't.

'ARRY ON HIS TRAVELS.

Also there is a fiscal argument contained in the news that thousands of English who have come here previously cannot afford to come here this year while thousands of Germans who previously never could afford to come here are now upon the Riviera doing their best to reduce things to a beer-and-cheese basis.

The English 'Arry on his travels used to be an awful person. His loud guffaws while French or Italian religious processions passed grated painfully on the ears of his more cultivated countrymen, who felt as if they would like to sink into the earth for very shame at his vulgarity and lowness. But of late years the English 'Arry is less offensive on the Continent. He has learned to travel. The German 'Arry hasn't yet got his lesson. Perhaps he will.

The French are not reminded of Alsace-Lorraine by the German influx nor do they manifest any prejudice against them because they are Prussians. The Riviera people bother no more about the nationality of the visitors than a dairy-man does about the colour of the cow that he is milking. They observe one more brand of strangely-sounding French added to the already large assortment, and go on making out their bills as if nothing had happened.

It is a refreshing thing to see a stolid German lose a five-franc piece at roulette. He puts it on the table. In a moment it is raked in by the band. The German looks at the place where he thinks it ought to be, doesn't see it, rubs his eyes, and begins to wonder. Before he has really started wondering he is elbowed out by some other German, who has saved up a five-franc piece, and then German No. 1 goes and sits down and ponders. The thing has happened so rapidly that he cannot realise that it is fair. By and by he is joined by German No. 2, who has also lost, and the two sit and gaze at each other in a state of absent-minded gloom. After a while they climb the hill to their boarding-house and write a full account of it to Hamburg, using up two francs' worth of paper and wreaking a vicarious vengeance upon the landlady, for no "extras" are ever paid by the German tourist, not even for stationery.

A MILLION PROFIT.

The German visitors are charmingly domestic. They travel on a full war footing, mother-in-law, wife, nurse, and babies—the babies and perambulators being turned back at the entrances to the Casino. Often they are astounded at the costumes of the Britons, and give vent to their surprise, calling out to each other to look and laugh, though goodness knows their own appearance should have inoculated them against any appreciation of the odd. A friend of mine, who prides himself upon his cosmopolitan appearance, had his feelings affronted at the Nice station when a typical "Fliegende Blatter" group of Teutons called out to him, "Eengleesh! Eengleesh! Oh yes! oh yes!" and then burst into immoderate and irrational mirth, pointing at him as if he were a dodo.

Do not imagine from this story that all the Germans are behaving in that way, for they aren't. They are innocuous and inoffensive on the whole, and I write about them merely because they are a new item in the scenery.

The Hotel de Paris of Monte Carlo declared a dividend of 70 per cent. last year, the gaming rooms made nearly 50 per cent., and every one else shared in the same prosperity that gave the Casino more than a million pounds profit. The cash taken to Monaco in a year and left there by visitors must make a stupendous total. Penny things are sold for a shilling all along the Riviera.

Will these huge profits continue after Monaco becomes Germanised? No; if the Teutons who Germanise it are of the kind that come here now.—Alex. Kenealy, in the "Daily Mail."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th April.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall on Friday next, the 22nd instant at 9 p.m.

Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for the Prize Lists and Prizes which will be distributed at the same time.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifle (Rifle Association) Prizes will be drittributed at the same time.

At the conclusion of the Prize-giving there will be a short dance.

Admission to the Prize-giving this year will be by tickets for all, except ladies and members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and staff, who must attend in Uniform.

Dress for Officers.—Mess Dress (Badge White).

Dress for N.-C. Officers and Volunteers,—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Cap.

By Order,
G. D. PRIER, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Florline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE RECOGNITION OF DR. ELGAR.

The hope deferred that maketh the heart sick has been oppressing England in more than one artistic field during the last few years—hope for the novelist that shall carry on the tradition of Thackeray and Dickens, the painter that shall take Millais' place, the poet to follow Tennyson, and the actor to take up the work of Irving when (in some distant day, we trust) he shall lay it down; and only the other day a distinguished critic of things theatrical was sighing over the decadence of the British Stage so far as authorship is concerned. We desire to take a cheerful view of things; but it is difficult for even the gayest optimist not to feel that a certain impoverishment is visible in English artistic life. Reputations were never so easily made, but all too often they owe much of their transient life to the pathetic eagerness of the people to hail a Great Man in realms other than those of politics, commerce, and war; and they die away from sheer lack of inward vitality. We have hailed Mr. This and Miss That as the novelist whose work will endure or the painter whose fame is assured; and after a little while the bubble has been pricked and the Immortal has dwindled away to the Ephemeral, and we have started hoping again. And Dr. Elgar is the latest of our idols.

It is pleasant to be able to write says the "Pall Mall Gazette" that in this case, at any rate, the whole body of English critical opinion—and not that of this country only—has for some time been united in hailing the advent of a really great musician. Last October an interview with him appeared in the 'Pall Mall Gazette," in the course of which Dr. Elgar was made to refer with most pardonable pride to the enthusiasm with which his "Gerontius" had been received in Dusseldorf. It is, alas! only too true that since Schumann hailed Sterndale Bennett as a master of the art no British composer has been taken very seriously in Germany; and no one who knows the deep-seated love of music and the intelligent knowledge of it which are so widely prevalent in that country can honestly feel that recognition would have been denied to a British composer had his work seemed worthy of it. As a composer of comic opera, for example Sullivan was greatly admired in Germany, but his serious work, "The Golden Legend," &c., found little or no acceptance. Dr. Elgar, on the other hand, has taken classic work with him to the land which is the great music garden of Europe, and it has been hailed with delight, and its composer elected with acclamation to a place among the little band of masters.

London, in the meantime, is still ringing with the echoes of the remarkable Festival which took place in Covent Garden Theatre last week, at which, in the presence of crowded and brilliant audiences, headed by the King and Queen, his two oratorios, "The Dream of Gerontius" and "The Apostles," were superbly performed under the direction of the great Richter himself, and a third evening devoted to miscellaneous compositions, of which the composer's latest Symphony was generally felt to be his finest. Yes; the longer we look at the matter and the wider the view we take of it, the more strongly we feel that in Dr. Elgar we have at any rate found the great musician we have so long been hoping for. May our hopes be justified!

In the interview already referred to the composer of Gerontius makes among other interesting remarks one that we may, perhaps, be permitted to reproduce. Referring indirectly to the fashionable latter-day cult of mere technique, he says:—

What is it that makes a musician like me, who had heard concertos and sonatas more times that I can count, what is it that makes me listen to a well-worn old composition, say a concerto, with deeper interest when played by a man like Joachim. It is because I know that he is familiar with all the concertos in existence because he knows all the lives of the great composers, their struggles, their triumphs, all the storm and stress all the poetry of their careers, and that he puts it into the music, crystallises all this knowledge in the performance. This and his own great experience of life are included. This could not be in the playing of an uncultured man whatever his technique, nor in the playing of a youth, however gifted. It is in this superiority of knowledge that the Authority of the man comes out. Musicians, I repeat need better general education, and—perhaps, and above all, more out-door life.

As timely and sensible a message as ever an English musician has delivered to his brother-craftsmen!

SKIPPING FOR HEALTH.

Dr. Bond, of Gloucester, is sending out a pamphlet in advocacy of skipping as "an unsurpassed form of home gymnastics." He describes it as "a new resource for those who wish at no appreciable expense, and little expenditure of time, except at odd moments that are at the command of everyone, to supply the lack of outdoor exercise which their occupation during working hours imposes, by an exercise of a kind which is calculated to do for them all that gymnastics can offer." Skipping has, of course, long been recognised as one of the most valuable forms of exercise. Men in training for running, or boxing, or rowing contests, do a certain amount of skipping each day, but the average householder has a reluctance to venture forth into his back garden, if he has a back garden in the sight of all his neighbours and skip himself into health. In towns, dignity counts for much and whatever may be possible in the country, one fears that the ordinary man will go on diligently pulling at his rubber exercises or wielding his dumb-bells in the seclusion of his own bedroom, rather than incur the smiles of the unthinking, but humorously inclined, next-door neighbour.

MOUNTAIN MISSING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

A despatch from Caribou, Maine, according to the Central News New York correspondent, says that a guide who has just returned from Tibique reports that Bald Mountain, in New Brunswick, has disappeared. The place it once occupied is marked by a lake of muddy water. The sinking of the mountain is supposed to be connected with the earthquake felt in New Brunswick and the New England States on the 21st of March. There have always been at the foot of the mountain springs of boiling water, supposed to have a volcanic source. The guide's story is confirmed by a number of woodsmen.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	1	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	16	13	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	21	23	37
D Khotwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	10	7	12
E Mazagon, Darwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	20	19	33
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	9	11	19
G Mahim and Worli	7	5	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	11
Total	91	84	156
Total plague deaths to date	274,317	225,762	
Same date last year	253	195	291

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,197 as against 1,346 during the previous week. Of the total number 633 died of plague which showed a decrease of 178 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 2,009 which included 1,330 deaths from plague.

INOCULATION.

The plague prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on 18th April, was as under:—Civil Surgeon Sultanpur, 60 doses; Civil Surgeon Chapra, 502 doses; and Medical Officer Benares, 10 doses.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately it is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The university authorities at Michigan have purchased the undergraduates' magazine and handed it over to the faculty of English literature on condition that it will be used for the development of originality among the students, every published piece of verse or prose being paid for in terms of cash and marks.

A Keats letter, sold for £35 at Sotheby's last week ran:—"I am convinced that fine writing is, next to fine doings, the top thing in the world. The Paradise Lost becomes a great wonder. . . . I feel it in my power to become a popular writer; I feel it in my strength to refuse the poisonous suffrage of a public. . . . The soul is a world of itself, and has enough to do in its own home."

Once the late Master of Balliol looked out of the window (says the "Bystander") and observed a youth of stately mien taking his way across the quadrangle. It is declared that Dr. Jowett then said to a companion, "There goes a man who is as sure to be Foreign Secretary in due time whichever party he chooses as to-morrow's sun is to rise." The youth was Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, who had already become fifth Marquess of Lansdowne.

A Boston bank official has made the discovery that the new perpendicular handwriting taught in the schools is breeding a race of forgers. The greater the individuality shown in the signature the more difficult is the forger's task, while the increasing uniformity of style, as indicated by school teaching of to-day, is rendering his nefarious tricks more difficult of detection.

The Rev. Dr. Mountain, who was the son of a beggar, owed nearly every step of his successive promotions in great part to his facetiousness, and won the last step of all by a single jest. When he was consulted as the Bishop of Durham by George II as to the fittest person to fill the vacant archiepiscopal see of York, he replied: "Sir, had thou faith as a grain of mustard seed, thou wouldst say to this Mountain" (dramatically striking his breast) "Be thou removed and cast into this sea" (see). That George II. should so understand and appreciate the joke as to accept its suggestion is, perhaps, the strangest part of the story.

The story of a marvellous cure is told in the March number of "Our Hospitals and Charities." A patient when he first arrived at the London Hospital was a man without a face. It was eaten away by lupus. There were eyes and there was a chin, little more. The picture is no one good to think of. The disease was cured. The patient passed from one department to another. In one he received an artificial nose; in another a counterfeit moustache and beard. He was refitted to take his place among his fellow-men in the battle of life. He had no palate; it was eaten away by disease. His food had to be poured down his throat. The surgeons gave him an artificial palate. Had the man come to consult these various specialists as any other than a hospital patient, his treatment would have cost him hundreds of pounds. As it was, it never cost him a penny.

Collars of foreign manufacture bearing the names of French notabilities, such as Carnot, Coquelin, Pasteur etc., cannot be imported into France, as they come under the provisions of the law which prohibits the importation of foreign made goods which have any marks or devices which would lead the French consumer to believe that they were made in France or were of French origin.

All the Czars of Russia have been crowned in the famous Kremlin in Moscow, and in the treasury there are the thrones of all the Emperors of the past, as well as the historic jewels and the choicest plate now owned by the Russian Crown. There are £120,000,000 worth of gold and silver and precious stones in that treasury, and there are baths of gold there which are as big as baby's bath-tub, and two card-tables of solid silver, which are worth a king's ransom.

Each ant species appears to have its distinctive odour, discernible by other ants; and within each species there are also differences of odour dependent on the age of the colony and the age of the queen from whose eggs its inmates are produced. The ant's organs of smell are its antennæ and the antennæ, consist, as it were of a series of noses, each of which has a special task. One nose tells the ant whether it is in its own nest or that of an enemy. Another nose discriminates between odours of ants of the same species, but of different colonies. The third serves the purpose of discerning the scent laid down by the ant's own feet, so that it may retrace its steps along its own path. Another nose smells the ant larvæ and pupæ and the fifth nose detects the presence of an enemy. Thus if an ant be left, with only the four noses it will live peaceably with alien ants; but while it has its fifth nose it will fight the alien to the death. If ants make one another's acquaintance before they are twelve hours old they will thereafter live amicably together though of different species or sub-families. But in three days after hatching their criterion of correct ant odour is established, and they refuse to affiliate with ants whose odour is not in accord with their standard.

Though the Thames had been made navigable up to Oxford in the reign of James I., and a similar service had been done to the Cam about 1710, yet at neither of the Universities did rowing become popular until the beginning of last century. About that time Oxford men sometimes hired six-oared boats and would row to Nuncham. A Mr. Cox, writing from Oxford in 1790, complains that "the dresses worn were anything but uniform. He belonged to a crew of five who were distinguished by peculiar dress—viz. a green leather cap with a jacket and trousers of nankeen! At Cambridge some years later it is recorded that two-oval boats would sally forth not so much for a race as for a splashing match."

Dr. Ernest Clarke, of the Central London Ophtalmic Hospital giving evidence at an inquest, said that many people went through life with only one eye and did not know it. One of His Majesty's judges told him a short time ago that he was blind in one eye, and he had only discovered it a few years ago although he was over forty years of age.

The people who visit the forthcoming St Louis Exhibition (says the Liverpool Mercury) will have prominently brought before their notice, by means of numerous models, the immense progress which has been made in regard to the building up of the Cunard fleet. The collection of little craft will number about a dozen, commencing with the paddle-steamer Britannia, which, built in 1840 was the earliest Cunarder. Then there will be represented the various liners which have followed thereby indicating the changes which have been made in so many different ways, and culminating in the magnificent liners of the present day.

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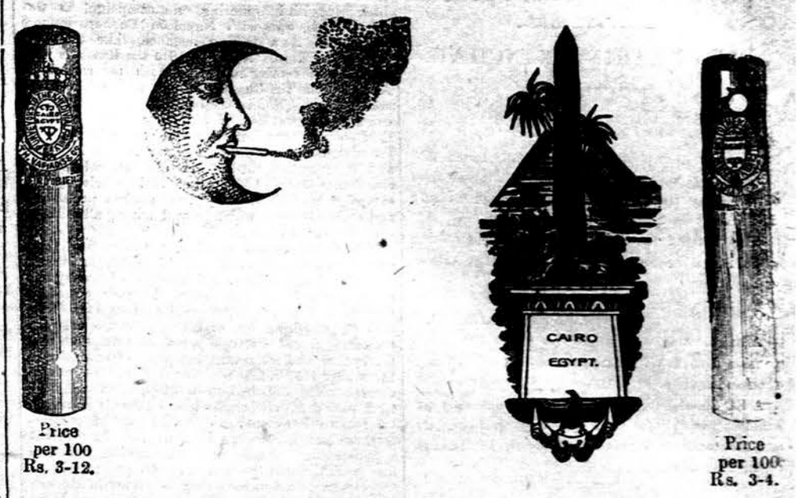

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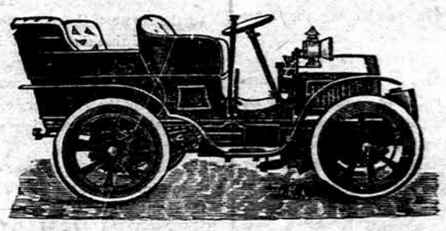

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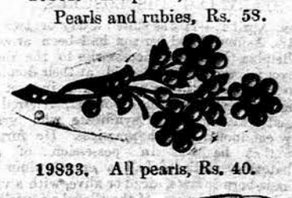

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

To-day we see the stoker and engine room man on a par with the man behind the gun and the torpedo-tube. It is a big jump for the man behind the shovel and the oil-can to have made; but, as we must all confess, he is there; and he has come to stay, says the "Bluejacket." With the change in rig, armament and nomenclature have also come a change of man and a change of feeling. There is no longer any feeling of superiority on the side of the bluejacket and marine—at least not among those who have the least claim to common sense and level-headedness—or any feeling of inferiority on the part of the man who appears in the stokers bath room with a black face and greasy hands after four hours before the flaming furnaces below. Each feels a keener interest in each others affairs than in the past; and each wishes the other well and equal opportunities all round. Such feelings among modern men have made the time peculiarly fitting for the introduction of the new system of training which has come into force, and which takes the man from behind the gun to a course of training behind the shovel. It is only an extension, among the men, of he principle which has been very rightly adopted in the training of future Naval officers. The vast majority will, we feel sure, both of on-deck and down-below men have already made up their minds that a new era has dawned on the lower deck, as on the quarter-deck; and the true path to promotion to the man who wants to earn money and get special allowances is the one in which he must take some trouble to acquire special knowledge. And this special knowledge must be about modern and up-to-date matters. From this time out, then, we appeal to all those men on the mess deck who have still any lingering prejudices against the new, or fond inclination for the old system, to throw them overboard and have done with them for once and for all.

The third and concluding part of the report of the War Office (Reconsitution) Committee was issued on March 20. It is prefaced by a letter to the Prime Minister, in which the Committee again lay stress on the importance of accepting their scheme as a whole, and assert that, if the recommendations of the Hartington Commission had not been ignored, the country would have been saved the loss of many thousands of lives and of many millions of pounds, subsequently sacrificed in the South African War. The "Broad Arrow" recognises that there are differences of opinion in the Cabinet in regard to certain of the Committee's recommendations, but maintains that "military opinion and public opinion agree that the scheme of Lord Esher and his colleagues is a solution of the problem of War Office organisation, and even if its introduction may wound the susceptibilities of certain of Mr Balfour's friends and colleagues the thing must be done. Few statesmen have had a better chance of making a mark than has fallen to Mr. Arnold-Forster's lot, and he will be giving away a promising career if he lets it slip. But a firm hand and a stiff back are essential."

The salving of the wrecked submarine is proving a task of much greater difficulty than was anticipated. With her interior full of water she weighs no more than 200 tons, but the place where she sunk happens to be one of the most difficult spots for divers to work at along the coast. There is at the Nab lightship a meeting of tides and currents which are difficult for the divers to work in at low tide in fine weather, but the slightest variation in the elements renders his work impossible. There were nothing more than slight winds all last week, but their effects were quite sufficient to prevent a man being able to stand on the sea bottom. In addition, the undercurrent disturbs the mud on the bottom so much that even with powerful electric lights the divers cannot see. By the way the Admiralty have acted rather strangely over this matter. Although jealous of the curious eyes of Britishers as far as the submarines are concerned, yet foreigners are employed upon the work of salving. There was at least no sentiment on the part of Admiral Fisher for he employed the firm that had its plant on the spot which was more desirable; from a common-sense point of view than waiting for an English company to send.

The wreck of submarine A 1 has once more drawn attention to the absolute lack of proper salvage appliances in the royal dockyards. So far as the Navy is concerned very much the same methods of raising a wreck are now employed as were in vogue when the "Royal George" went down. Such things as pumping plant and air-compressing plant are unknown, and the services of a private firm have always to be obtained when any salvage work comes along. Of late years we have heard much about auxiliaries for the Fleet, the want of fast colliers and tank vessels having been emphasised over and over again, but without much result. It is equally needful that at least one of the home dockyards should be supplied with an up-to-date salvage equipment. Happily wrecks of war vessels are few in times of peace, but in times of war it might be necessary to lift many sunken vessels out of harbour channels, and the Admiralty as matters now stand have practically no equipment for doing this.

The King's yacht is now supplied with its own special band, which is doing duty abroad for the first time during the present trip to Copenhagen. Previously, when the yacht was required by his Majesty, one of the Marine bands was temporarily embarked in the vessel. Since the founding of the Naval School of Music at Eastney, the band of the Royal Marine Artillery has been permanently strengthened, and one section of it selected for duty as the band of the King's yacht. Under this arrangement the Royal vessel will always be supplied with the same lot of musicians, who will only be embarked when the yacht is being used by Royalty. Recently there has been a tendency to effect small economies in connection with the Royal yachts, and this part-time band arrangement is one of them.

The "Gazettes," are, as we have already said, very startling in their announcements; but we begin to doubt whether they cause much surprise to the Army. The lower ranks may be astonished at the way in which their superiors are treated: but the said superiors are doubtless by this time getting accustomed to be dealt with as if they were of no account. There is nothing very new about it that is to say since promotion by selection was instituted, but it cannot be said to be encouraging. The Navy, on which the Army, or rather the War Office, is being remodelled, has always caught its officers before they were old enough to think. In future they are to be taken almost from the cradle, yet strange to say the Army candidate is now not required until of an age to consider whether it is good enough to serve his country for some forty years and then be removed as worthless. If selection is to continue, as we suppose it must, it had better be continued on business lines, and if it is considered necessary to supersede men who have been in the Army so long that their supersession is nothing more nor less than an insult, then some scale of compensation should be adopted so that they shall not suffer in pocket as well as in pride. We have before pointed out that the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion requires alteration, and now that the last part of the Report of the Reconstitution Committee has been issued, some measures should be considered for the recognition of those who have suffered by the changes consequent on the war and the recent drastic recommendations.

The letters which have recently appeared in some of the home papers from the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Archer Shee, the president and secretary of the National Service League, although they show many defects in our military machine, are it is feared, only beating the air, so far as any hope may be cherished that the Government will adopt any form of compulsory service for home defence. The present Government has already in its hands a sufficiently long enough list of burning political questions without adding another very contentious subject to its programme. It is also somewhat doubtful, untili the voluntary system has been conclusively proved a failure, if it is necessary to adopt any means of compulsion to get the required number of men for the service of the Empire. In the letter of Mr. Archer Shee it is stated that the objects of the National Service League are "to avert the necessity for conscription by securing that every able-bodied youth should go through a sufficient military training to make him capable of defending his country in the day of need." If however any Government decided in adopting these views as part of its programme, some form of compulsion would be necessary, and as at present it would appear that the English people are not in favour of any such methods, it seems advisable to inquire if the voluntary system is, under existing regulations, given a fair chance of success.

The Duke of Wellington points out in his letter that the deficiency of our forces is 191,000 men, and adds that these figures show that the voluntary system of enlistment does not provide the number of men considered necessary by the Government and that the system has failed to do what was intended. The figures are no doubt startling and worthy of the serious consideration of the Ministry; but any system can be kept in a dying condition by not being given a proper trial, and this is exactly the treatment the voluntary system is receiving. It is slowly being killed owing to the insufficient pay which is at present given to all recruits on enlistment. The great majority of the public—probably ninety-nine out of every 100 Members of Parliament—are of opinion that the men on joining our Army are paid a clear shilling a day; but this idea is quite erroneous. The men receive only about four shillings per week and when recruits find this out on their first pay day their surprise and disappointment are very great. They consider that they have been misinformed or misled, and many of them desert, and when they are afterwards discovered and tried for desertion their defence is almost always the same, "I thought I would get seven shillings or more a week, and when I found out my mistake I decided on deserting."

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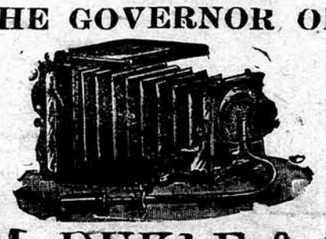

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are not ordinary Effervescent Citrate of Lithia Tablets, but a special combination of Lithia Salts made only by us, and far more effective than any other preparation for the cure of Gouty Affections.

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are therefore recommended on the grounds of convenience, portability, pleasantness and efficacy. Take care, however, that the label bears the name of ALFRED BISHOP, inventor of all effervescent preparations, and accept no imitations or substitutes however plausibly recommended.

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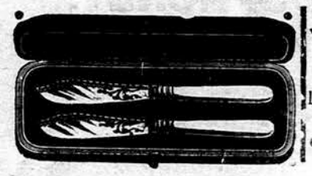

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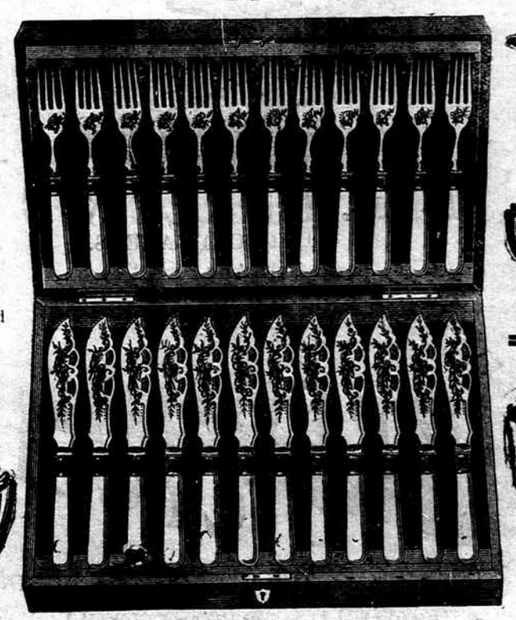

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